

234049

JPRS-KAR-85-036

29 May 1985

Korean Affairs Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4

19980717 162

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release;
Distribution Unlimited

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 5

5
170
A-8

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

29 May 1985

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

CONTENTS

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC Communist Party Official Visits North Korea (YONHAP, 8 May 85; THE KOREA HERALD, 11 May 85).....	1
YONHAP Analysis on Hu Visit, by Cho Chae-pil	1
Editorial on Talks	2
TONGIL ILBO on Meeting	4
Parliamentarian Talks To Realize Three-Party Talks (Im Tong-myong; CHOSON ILBO, 12 Apr 85).....	5
Event Marking South's Law Day Denounced (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 6 May 85).....	10
RPR Open Letter on Human Rights Violations (Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea, 3 May 85)....	12
Reportage on Student Activities in South (KCNA, 5, 6 May 85).....	23
1 May Demonstrations	23
Students Arrested	23
Minister Urges 'Unification Culture' Formation (THE KOREA HERALD, 10 May 85).....	24
South Korean War Exercises Criticized (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 18 Apr, 2 May 85).....	25
NODONG SINMUN Decries Exercise	25
War Exercises Scored	26
Okinawa Training for Green Berets Condemned (KCNA, 3 May 85).....	29

Briefs	
South Workers' Suppression Scored	30
Bangladesh Supports Talks Proposal	30

SOUTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

1988 Presidential Election Prospects Described (Kim Hak-chun; WOLGAN CHONGGYONG MUNHWA, Feb 85).....	31
Backgrounds of Newly Elected Assemblymen Analyzed (No Chin-hwan; HANGUK ILBO, 15 Feb 85).....	38
DJP Leadership Reshuffle Responds to Election Climate (Kang Chon-sok; CHOSON ILBO, 24 Feb 85).....	43
Report on National Assembly Opening (THE KOREA HERALD, 7 May 85).....	48
Assembly Opening	48
Interparty Meetings Threatened	49
Kim Tae-Chung, Kim Yong-sam on Assembly Opening (TONG-A ILBO, 8 May 85).....	50
Yi Min-u's Statement Causes Varying Repercussions (SEOUL SINMUN, 10 Mar 85).....	51
Briefs	
Labor Problems	56

ECONOMY

Technopolis, High Technology, Industrial Linkage Discussed (HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 20 Feb 85).....	57
---	----

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Wage System, Management Improvement Measures Discussed (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 25 Feb 85).....	64
--	----

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Daily Comments on Confiscation of Subversive Books (Editorial; HANGUK ILBO, 5 May 85).....	69
DJP Terms Book Confiscation as Clumsy (CHUNGANG ILBO, 10 May 85).....	71

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

High-Tech Scientists' Training Receives Top Priority (HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 1 Feb 85).....	72
Year 2000 Projections	72
KIST Invites U.S. Scientists	74
DJP Supports High Technology Legislation (Kang Yong-hyon; HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 12 Feb 85).....	76
Government Support of Technology Advancement Described (Kim Song-ch'ol; KISUL KWANLI, No 2, 1985).....	81
Research and Development Activities, Investment Insufficient (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 22 Feb 85).....	88
Semiconductor Business Conditions Reported (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 21 Feb 85; HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN, 22 Feb 85).....	92
International Market Competitiveness, by Kim Chin-su	92
Exports to Hong Kong	95
Editorial on Future Prospects	95
Sagging Semiconductor Business Affects Investment Trend (Kim Chin-su; MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 18 Mar 85).....	98

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Daily on Fingerprinting for Koreans in Japan (Editorial; CHOSON ILBO, 10 May 85).....	101
--	-----

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Gorbachev's Korean Policy Viewed as 'Unchanged' (TONGA ILBO, 12 Mar 85).....	103
Significance of Pakistani Leader's Visit Viewed (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 7 May 85).....	106
Briefs	
Spanish-S.Korean Sports Cooperation	108

FOREIGN TRADE

Korean VTR Makes Inroads Into World Market (MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, 27 Feb 85).....	109
1.5 Million VTR Export Planned	109
Worldwide Market Conditions Examined, by No So-ho	110

NORTH KOREA

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Report on Commemoration of Kim Chong-il Treatise (KCNA, 3, 4 May 85).....	112
Dailies Comment	112
Increasing Leadership Work	113
Daily Praises 1962 Kim Chong-il Economic Guidance (KCNA, 5 May 85).....	115

MILITARY AFFAIRS

Functions at DPRK Embassies Mark KPA Founding (KCNA, 6 May 85).....	117
--	-----

ECONOMY

State-Run Enterprises' Accounting System Explained (MINJU CHOSON, 20 Mar 85).....	118
State-Run Enterprises' Independent Accounting Elaborated (MINJU CHOSON, 4 Apr 85).....	122
Co-op Farms, Work-Days Operations Detailed (NODONG SINMUN, 21 Mar 85).....	126
Primary-Level Functionaries' Role	126
Farm Work-Days Operations, by Kim Hui-yong	128
Socialistic, Scientific Industrial Management Stressed (Editorial; NODONG SINMUN, 1 Apr 85).....	130
Expansion of External Economic Relations Urged (Yi Ch'ol-pok; NODONG SINMUN, 7 Apr 85).....	136

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Revolutionary Learning, Modern Science Exalted (Editorial; NODONG CHONGNYON, 3 Apr 85).....	140
Socialist Health Service on DPRK Praised (Ch'a Pyong-p'il; NODONG SINMUN, 4 Apr 85).....	143

MEDIA AND THE ARTS

Ukrainian People's Chorus Gives Premiere in Pyongyang (KCNA, 7 May 85).....	148
--	-----

KOREANS IN JAPAN

Reportage on Japan's 'Ship of Asian Peace'	
(KCNA, 3-6 May 85).....	149
Nampo Holds Gathering	149
Travelers' Interviewed	150
Travelers Arrive	150
DPRK Honors Participants	151
Briefs	
Foreigners' Law	152
Korean Figures From Japan	152

FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-Soviet Union Solidarity Reaffirmed	
(Song Mu-kyong; NODONG SINMUN, 15 Mar 85).....	153
Messages on Kim Chong-il Treatise	
(KCNA, 6, 7 May 85).....	155
Tanzanian Editorial Praise	155
Treatise Studied Abroad	156
Nepal, Guyana Messages	157
Foreign Nations on Kim Il-song Birthday	
(KCNA, 7 May 85).....	158
Foreign Public Praise	158
Functions Abroad Mark Birthday	159
Kim Il-song Receives Message From SADR Leader	
(KCNA, 3 May 85).....	160
Various Groups Return, Arrive 3 May	
(KCNA, 4 May 85).....	161
Briefs	
Korea-Brazil Association of Friendship	162
Korea-Iceland Friendship Association	162
Lesotho Prime Minister Meeting	162
Korea-Venezuela Association of Friendship	162
Korea-Surinam Friendship Association	163
Chongjin WPK Delegation to USSR	163
Lao Reply Message	163
Nicaraguan Ambassador	163

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRC COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISITS NORTH KOREA

YONHAP Analysis on Hu Visit

SK081058 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 8 May 85

[News analysis by Cho Chae-pil]

[Text] Seoul, 8 May (YONHAP)--The secret visit to North Korea by Hu Yaobang, secretary general of China's Communist Party, apparently indicates that Pyongyang and Beijing are intent on strengthening their relations, experts in North Korean affairs said here Wednesday.

Hu made a secret trip from 4-6 May to Sinuiju, a North Korean town near the Chinese border, for talks with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and his son Kim Chong-il.

In May 1984, Hu made an official visit to North Korea. Kim Il-song went to China unofficially last November.

Pyongyang recently took pride in its close relations with Beijing, saying that leaders of North Korea and China could meet anywhere at anytime.

At the recent meeting in Siniuju, Kim Il-song probably sought Hu's support for the upcoming inter-Korean economic, Red Cross and parliamentary talks, the experts said.

The economic talks were scheduled for 17 May and the Red Cross meeting for 28 May.

During three rounds of talks, which lasted almost nine years, Hu and Kim probably discussed the military situation on the Korean Peninsula and the idea of holding in-depth tripartite talks involving Seoul, Pyongyang and Washington, the experts said.

The likelihood that the Chinese and North Korean leaders discussed the military situation on the peninsula and the holding of tripartite talks was strongly supported by the presence of Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's heir-apparent and the top military leader in North Korea, Defense Minister O Chin-u and former Foreign Minister Ho Tam.

The two leaders also are thought to have discussed Pyongyang's proposal that South and North Korea sign a peace treaty to replace the truce agreement between North Korea and the United States, contingent upon the withdrawal of U.S. troops from the South.

As an ally of North Korea in the Korean War (1950-53), China played a key role in negotiating the truce. Therefore, China has the right to participation in the negotiations for the formal termination of the war.

China has recently shown a favorable attitude toward South Korea through unofficial negotiations to return a Chinese torpedo boat and crew, following a mutiny attempt, and proposed negotiations to compensate the families of South Korean fishermen whose boat recently sunk after colliding with a Chinese vessel, leaving no survivors.

The Chinese secretary may have tried to seek Pyongyang's understanding concerning Beijing's direct contacts with Seoul, with which Beijing has no diplomatic relations. China would like to resolve bilateral issues and to make a decision concerning its participation in the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympic Games, both to be held in Seoul, the experts said.

The agenda of the meeting between Hu and Kim probably included North Korea's relations with the United States and Soviet Union, as well as the ongoing war in Kampuchea.

North Korea plans to hold a grand ceremony commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Korea from Japan on 15 August, the experts said. Pyongyang has invited several high-ranking Soviet officials, including Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Kim may have explained the plans for the ceremony to Hu.

[word indistinct] experts also speculated that the two leaders did not discuss economic cooperation, considering the absence of economic officials from both nations at the meeting.

The official North Korean Central News Agency's report that the two leaders shared "identical views" on everything discussed suggested that the already established relations between North Korea and China were reaffirmed.

Editorial on Talks

SK110221 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Hu-Kim Talks"]

[Text] Chinese Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang visited North Korean last weekend for talks with Pyongyang chieftain Kim Il-song. Though no details about his visit have been released, it deserves our concern in view of its timely implications.

The Hu-Kim talks draw our concern because they were held shortly before South and North Korea are scheduled to resume economic cooperation talks next Friday, followed by Red Cross talks 27 May, with prospects far from certain. We are also concerned in that Hu visited North Korea soon after President Chon Tu-hwan held summit talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington.

There has been speculation that Hu may have exhorted Kim to refrain from any adventurous act against the South and, instead, work for rapprochement with Seoul through bilateral talks. It is also said that Hu may have tried to keep Pyongyang from drifting into the Soviet fold, in view of recent reports that Moscow has offered to supply North Korea with MIG23 jetfighters and T72 tanks.

We hope Hu's visit to North Korea will result in furthering the inter-Korean dialogue, thus helping to relax tension on the peninsula. We hope Beijing's professed desire to see peace and an easing of tension translated into concrete deeds.

But what particularly disturbs us is a news report from Beijing that Hu expressed [named indistinct] willingness to host a direct meeting between North Korea and the United States.

We wonder if such efforts would really be conducive to easing tension on the peninsula. We feel they would be detrimental to Seoul's ongoing efforts to establish peace in Korea through bilateral dialogue with Pyongyang. South and North Korea must be primarily responsible for conducting a dialogue in search of solutions to the divided peninsula. Others may help in efforts to maintain balance between the South and North.

Any moves for bilateral talks between Washington and Pyongyang before effective progress is made in inter-Korean negotiations would undermine genuine peace efforts. Indeed, Pyongyang seems intent on first materializing contacts with Washington by using a peace gesture toward Seoul as a means of reaching that goal.

A close evaluation of North Korea's bid for tripartite talks will enable one to understand Pyongyang's ulterior aims. Any expanded meeting that would follow progress in the inter-Korean dialogue must include China as well as America. This would be a way of balancing both sides of the divided peninsula on their relations with neighboring powers.

It goes without saying that stability on the Korean Peninsula is a linchpin for keeping Northeast Asia stable. Any moves upsetting such stability by discouraging the inter-Korean dialogue must be avoided by all parties concerned--for their own benefits.

TONGIL ILBO on Meeting

SK110141 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 May 85 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang admonished North Korea's Kim Il-song to abstain from adventuristic operations against South Korea during weekend talks they held in North Korea's border town of Sinuiju, The TONGIL ILBO newspaper reported Friday.

The daily, published in Tokyo for Korean residents in Japan, quoted "an informed source on movements of the upper echelons of power in North Korea." It said Hu told Kim China would proceed with improving its relations with Seoul and warned Pyongyang not to get too close to Moscow militarily.

The Hu-Kim meeting initially was scheduled to have been held after the middle of May, but the Washington summit between Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and Ronald Reagan prompted the North Korean leader to invite Hu ahead of schedule. In their summit, Chon and Reagan agreed that improving relations between Seoul and Beijing is desirable, reaffirming U.S. support and cooperation for that effort. Kim Il-song apparently wished to sound out China's position on the Chon-Reagan agreement, the TONGIL ILBO said

On the improving Seoul-Beijing relationship, Hu made clear that China would act according to its national interests, the paper said.

CSO: 4100/455

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PARLIAMENTARIAN TALKS TO REALIZE THREE-PARTY TALKS

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 12 Apr 85 p 3

/Article by Im Tong-myong/

/Text/ Looking at North Korea's proposal for South-North parliamentary talks in terms of both substance and timing, it is difficult to see it as a realistic or sincere proposal for reducing tensions or building confidence between South and North Korea.

North Korea chose the time for this proposal just as a major change in the South Korean political situation was occurring with the emergency of the Korea New Democratic Party /KNDP/ following the general elections, and just before the visit of President Chon Tu-hwan to the United States. This fact clearly reveals, in its various aspects, their intention to provoke division of South Korean domestic opinion and through an international propaganda offensive to try to succeed in the basic element of their strategy, which is three-way talks among South Korea, the United States and North Korea.

The proposal of North Korea's Supreme People's Assembly /SPA/ for parliamentary talks is not new. They put forward a proposal for achieving peaceful unification through a joint South-North parliament on 19 June 1950, just before /the start of the war on/ 25 June /1950/, and on 27 March 1964, when national opinion was divided over the problem of Korea-Japan normalization talks, they proposed joint meetings of political parties and social organizations and contracts between representatives from all sectors of society. In particular, in January 1980, following the /assassination of President Park Chung Hee on/ 26 October 1979 /North Korean/ Prime Minister Yi Chong-ok, in the name of vice-chairman Kim Il, sent a letter to South Korean politicians and to several hundred overseas Koreans to propose talks between political parties and social organization.

The North Korean authorities' advocacy of these kinds of political negotiation meetings is based on their anti-American, anti-government unification strategy. The focal point of this strategy is to bring about withdrawal of U.S. forces in South Korea and to provide domestic political and social confusion in order to build up what they refer to as "South Korean revolutionary forces."

The present proposals, which are aimed at the moment after the 12 February elections when a variety of viewpoints are being brought up in opposition party circles and in student society over political normalization, must also be seen as similar in terms of context. Thus, we need to understand that they have judged that the present situation is one in which national opinion is divided and in a period of weakness, and hide their true motive, which is to provoke internal confusion.

We should see that there is another hidden motive in their renewed proposal for parliamentary talks while they had already agreed to the early holding of South-North economic talks and Red Cross talks this May: it is to diminish by half the significance and results of these two talks.

The Red Cross talks and the economic talks are intended practically and gradually to advance the unification issue, recovering the mutual trust which is a prerequisite for unification by handling the exchange of goods between South and North and verifying the existence of separated families and allowing them to meet again.

However, should the economic and Red Cross talks bear fruit, there is a danger that the stupidity of their system will be exposed; thus one can also say that the proposal results from their felt need to steal the thunder from these talks with different political propaganda ahead of time.

The letter proposing the talks, prepared under the name of Yang Hong-sop, the chairman of the standing committee of the SPA, stated that "North-South parliamentary talks will not only open up a bright prospect for improvement of relations between North and South, but will also promote three-party talks." The letter also stated that "If agreement on the problem of peace between North and South is reached, the suspicions of the United States concerning our proposal for three-party talks will also dissipate.

This is an effort to get the United States to acknowledge that their three-party talks proposal truly desires a stable peace in the Korean peninsula, while at the same time making it look like a response to U.S. hopes for trust building through South-North talks. By doing this, they really intended to try to stimulate opinion in the United States for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and to get the United States to exercise its influence on us to accept three-party talks.

North Korea, which proposed three-party talks on 18 January of last year, makes a change in its method with the present proposal for parliamentary talks. Originally, they proposed that North Korea and the United States first conclude a peace agreement and that then South and North Korea would make a declaration of non-aggression.

Now, in the letter proposing parliamentary talks, they change the sequence of this and propose that the parliaments of the two sides arrive at a "joint declaration of non-aggression" even before three-party talks begin. If a non-aggression declaration emerges from these parliamentary talks, one can say that this accords with their strategy for making it possible to have three-party talks without going through talks between the South and North Korean authorities. Moreover, the problem of making a non-aggression declaration or of concluding a non-aggression pact between South and North Korea is one that must be handled between the responsible authorities of the two sides. However, the fact that North Korea proposes discussion by the legislative branches, not the executive branches, clearly reveals their true intent, to politicize the talks by using a declaration format which is unencumbered by any quality of responsibility for conducting dialogue and which has no binding force. If the current proposal is intended to reduce tension as they say, one might say that North Korea should show some sincerity so that the economic and Red Cross talks already agreed upon for May might achieve some actual advances. One must say that to propose yet another set of political talks after even the date has been set for the two talks which may realize substantive gains is unreasonable, a leap that proposes getting the South-North talks, which cannot yet walk, to run overnight.

Northern Puppets' SPA Described

The so-called Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea, which has proposed political talks with our National Assembly, is, according to their constitution, the highest organ of sovereignty. It has the power to select and amend the Constitution and laws, to elect its chairman, to approve the budget and to decide issues of war and peace.

However, these powers are purely nominal, and in actuality it is only a formal "policy rationalizing organ" which serves only to ratify some of the matters decided by Kim Il-song, the Korea Workers' Party /KWP/ or the Central People's Committee.

Table. Record of Proposals by the Supreme People's Assembly of North Korea to South Korea

Date	Sponsorship	Content
19 June 1950 (immediately before 25 June)	SPA resolution	Proposed implementation of unification through joint South-North parliament Stated readiness to send a North Korean representative to Seoul for negotiations
30 October 1954 (after cease fire)	SPA appeal	Proposed holding joint meetings between political parties and social organizations and joint South-North parliamentary meeting in Seoul and P'yongyang in 1955
21 June 1962 (time of transition to civilian government)	SPA letter	Proposed demilitarization pact and reduction of forces to 10,000 on both sides
27 March 1964 (during Korea-Japan normalization talks)	SPA appeal	Proposed holding joint meetings between political parties and social organizations and contacts between representatives from all sectors of society (for discussion of the issues of breaking up the Korea-Japan talks and the promotion of peaceful unification)
10 January 1984	Letter sent to Seoul authorities from joint session of Central People's Committee and Standing Committee of the SPA.	Proposed three-party talks

Election of representatives takes place by the vote of the people for a single candidate selected by an organ called the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, which encompasses the KWP and the nominal small parties. However, it goes without saying that the election process and those elected are all handled by the KWP. Up to now, there have been seven elections of representatives. In the first and second elections they used the so-called black and white voting system, in which votes for the candidate were placed in a white box and votes against the candidate were put in a black box. Beginning with the third election, in 1962, the single ballot box system was used. The ballot contained the single slate of candidates, and those voting for the slate were to put the ballot, as is, in the box without making any marks on it, while those voting against were to put an "X" mark on the ballot; in actuality, it was supervised balloting.

In the first and second elections, the rates of support for the candidates were 98.5 percent and 99.9 percent, respectively. Beginning with the third election and up to the seventh election in February 1982, North Korea established a "world record," with 100 percent participation and 100 percent support of the candidates. When conducted in this manner, the time required for balloting, depending on the district, was from 4 to 5 hours at the longest and down to 45 minutes at the places requiring the least amount of time.

One representative is elected in each election district, which has a population of 30,000. The term of office is 4 years, and there were 615 representatives elected in the seventh election. However, there has never been a single case in which the 4-year period has been followed, and the term of office has constantly increased at will, to the extent of having an election every 5 years on the average.

The SPA meets twice a year for regularly scheduled sessions, and has a meeting period of from 2 to 4 days. However, from the establishment of the regime to the present, it has never voted down a single bill, holding yet another world record. After attending the regularly scheduled session representatives return to the pursuit of their original occupations.

Even in North Korea's single-party dictatorship, there are the North Korea Democratic Party and the Young Friends Party of /the/ Ch'ondogyo /religion/; these are called the "fraternal parties" of the KWP. These parties also have a few seats in the SPA.

The North Korea Democratic Party was established in 1945 by Cho Man-sik, and the Young Friends Party was established in 1946, but at present their regional party apparatus are all dissolved and only the central party's signboard is still hanging.

29 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EVENT MARKING SOUTH'S LAW DAY DENOUNCED

SK070740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0954 GMT 6 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 6 May commentary: "Shameless Preaching"]

[Text] On 1 May, the puppet clique held a farce commemorating the so-called Law Day. The fact that those who are frantically running amok in repressing the people after organizing a fascist judicial system and fabricating numerous evil laws are commemorating the so-called Law Day is an event unbecoming even for them.

What is even more ridiculous is that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan embellished evil as virtue, illegality as legitimacy, and fascism as democracy in his address that day. The puppet traitor not only described his fascist evil laws, including the current constitution, as democratic and popular, but also lectured on the just execution of laws and on standing at the head of achieving a just society through the fair execution of laws.

As is recognized by the entire world, the laws fabricated by the puppets are all aimed at strangling democracy and repressing the people. As expressed by the South Korean people, although there are courts of law that legalize the nation-selling treacherous acts of the dictator in South Korea today, there is no genuine law ensuring the freedom and security of the people's life.

Fascist murderous evil laws and human life is being ignored. Even at this moment, the fascist clique is repressing the students and those calling for independence, democracy and reunification, charging them with being riotous elements. The barbarous act perpetrated by the puppets against So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student, is a good example of such an atrocity.

Although So Chun-sik's prison term expired 7 years ago, the fascist clique has extended his term many times on the charge of violating the notorious Law on Social Security on pretext of his refusal to convert. It again perpetrated an atrocious act of turning down his appeal for withdrawal of his unjust confinement.

Not only So Chun-sik, but also several thousands of other students and patriotic people in South Korea are imprisoned without guilt, falling into the prey of fascist evil laws, and are facing death. The fascist laws fabricated to repress the people are revised several hundred times in a single night if necessary. How can the label of democracy and justice befit such laws?

No matter how frantically the puppets may describe their fascist evil laws as democratic, they can never conceal the illegal and atrocious nature of such laws. The puppet's treacherous remark that he will not tolerate act violating the law, urging his followers to stand at the head of carrying out the laws, is a directive to further intensify repression of the people by wielding such laws.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan showed his attempt to more tightly bind the people with the fascist repressive order on the pretext of the development of democratic politics, achievement of a just society, and so forth. The puppets are adhering to double-dealing tactics of barbarous repression and deceitful appeasement in an effort to appease the daily-increasing antidictatorship spirit for democracy of the South Korean students and people. However, such an act is useless.

The South Korean students and people, resolutely rising in a struggle to reject fascist suppression, are courageously fighting, calling for overthrowing the dictatorial regime and abolition of the fascist evil laws. This is proof that they have never yielded to any repression and appeasement tactics by the puppet clique. The South Korean people are correctly aware that as long as the puppets repressive fascist rule exists, they can realize neither the democracy nor the reunification to which they aspire so ardently.

The South Korean people's struggle to abolish all fascist evil laws and to achieve democracy in society will be further expanded.

CSO: 4110/155

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RPR OPEN LETTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

SK050644 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT
3 May 85

[Open letter issued on 3 May by the Organization and Propaganda Department of the RPR Central Committee--read by announcer]

[Text] On 3 May, the Organization and Propaganda Department of the RPR Central Committee issued an open letter on the truth of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's violation of human rights. The text of this open letter follows:

It has been 5 years since the 17 May military coup was staged in force in South Korea. The present military regime, which was concocted in accordance with the script written by the United States, raved that it would eliminate the legacy of the old era and would realize democratic politics and a society of justice. However, this is brazen propaganda designed to deceive and make a mockery of public opinion at home and abroad. It is the stark reality in South Korea that there is no democracy although there is politics, that there is society although no justice, and that there are no human rights while there are people. Just as Professor Edward Baker of Harvard University pointed out, the state of human rights in South Korea is worse than it was during the last years of the Pak Chong-hui regime.

The violation of human rights in South Korea is not an accidental phenomenon. The dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime, which is built on devilish homicides, is primarily a system for strangling human rights. Under a fascist system, all people except for a privileged minority are subjected to tyranny. With their human rights frequently violated, they have shed their blood and lost their lives.

All of South Korea has been converted into a prison without bars and into the largest graveyard of human rights.

Reflecting the desire of the South Korean people to reject fascism and live under democracy, the Organization and Propaganda Department of the RPR Central Committee is releasing an open letter at home and abroad, lodging a complaint against the truthful violation of human rights by the Chon Tu-hwan military bunch.

1. Devices designed for the suppression of human rights

The legal system and tyrannical agencies in South Korea are the core of the systematic devices designed to violate and strangle man's dignity and the people's

basic rights. Having usurped power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan passed 215 bills en masse in the National Security Legislative Council during a 5-month period when a cruel martial law was in force. Thus, he much more wickedly consolidated a legal foundation to suppress human rights and democracy and to maintain a dictatorial regime. There are more than 4,000 various fascist evil laws in this land, such as the National Security Law, paving the way toward condemning at random those who are offensive through the concoction of various conspiratorial incidents; the Social Protection Law, designed to reimprison those political prisoners and prisoners of conscience who refuse to abandon their former stand when their prison term expires; the Law on Meetings and Demonstrations, a law designed to totally ban meetings and demonstrations except for government-patronized functions and to cruelly suppress even small activities to achieve democratic freedom; and the Law on Policemen's Performance of Duty, a law giving policemen the privilege to search any place and area at random and to use weapons indiscreetly.

Not satisfied with this, the villainous fascist ring has successively issued tyrannic directives, such as directives on emergency service and emergency alerts. Widely known tyrannic directives were issued in 1981 on 12 occasions, in 1982 on 15 occasions, and in 1983 on 42 occasions. In 1984, scores of tyrannic actions were taken from the outset of the year. At the time of the 12th National Assembly election, a tyrannic directive called the "100-day criminal mop-up directive" was issued.

All laws and tyrannic directives in South Korea have directly or indirectly legalized the violation of human rights. The vast tyrannic agencies of the present regime are unprecedented oppressive devices designed to dominate the people with violence and to cruelly trample human rights underfoot. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan has reorganized the Central Intelligence Agency, the notorious tyrannic mechanism of the previous dictator, into the Agency for National Security Planning; increased the number of the agency's mainstay personnel and intelligence agents from the previous 30,000 to 42,000; and reorganized the Security Command into a tyrannic mechanism playing the dual role of controlling residents by expanding it into an intelligence surveillance mechanism encompassing more than 10,000 mainstay personnel and more than 20,000 intelligence agents. The police forces have been also greatly increased from the 66,000 men maintained in the last years of the Yusin ruling period to 150,000 men. In addition to this, armed forces of nearly 1,000,000 and the Homeland Defense Reserve Forces of more than 4,000,000 have been used to suppress the people.

South Korea, plagued by various evil laws and vast tyrannic agencies and forces, is the symbol of fascist and terrorist rule and of politics of intelligence and intrigue.

2. The whirlwind of tyranny

Illegal arrest and imprisonment has become a common practice in South Korea where the violation of human rights is in force in a systematic manner. All those who have offended the fascist bunch have been arrested and imprisoned whether guilty or not. An official concerned of the Police Headquarters said that scores of thousands of residents have been arrested illegally every year throughout the country without warrants. The arrest of residents has increased annually. There were 683,900 arrests in 1981, 720,908 in 1982, and 808,912 in 1983.

An arrest quota is assigned to police in South Korea where all the people are treated like criminals. There are 15 policemen at normal police boxes. Twelve policemen are assigned to small police boxes. A police detective is assigned the duty of arresting three persons. The practice of random arrest has increased with the passage of time. The brunt of the fascist tyranny is directed primarily at those who demand independence, democracy, and reunification.

The campuses have become the grounds of tyranny--a place plagued by violence. Having infiltrated 200 to 500 rabbles into each university to check the advance of patriotic students, and deploying more than 50,000 army troops around the large cities, including Seoul, Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has driven a large number of army and police forces onto the campuses every time student movements have been stepped up. Deployed army and police forces have indiscriminately fired tear gas bombs at and pepperfogged empty-handed students on charges of shouting for democracy and have turned demonstration sites into a living hell filled with agonizing cries by wielding bayonets. Amid the profuse shedding of blood as a result of injuries, policemen arrest scores of hundreds of students at random as if they were beasts. Such a tyrannic and barbarous act resembling that witnessed in a street fight has been committed not only in Seoul, but also in local areas without exception. This act has been repeated hundreds of times annually.

Arrest and imprisonment in force, banishment of students from school, conscription of students into the army in force, trials, and criminal punishment are the primary methods adopted by the fascist bunch to suppress patriotic students.

The number of students who have been victimized over the past 5 years by the tyrannic measures--by politics of violence--taken and carried out by the militarist bunch amounts to 120,000. We cannot count the number of students who are missing after having been arrested not only at demonstration sites but also in their houses and boardinghouses, and who have been imprisoned.

The just struggle of workers to achieve the right to exist and democratic freedom has been suppressed cruelly in South Korea. This is exemplified by the fascist ring's outrageous suppression of the uprising of the miners of the Tongwon colliery and the Sabuk coal mining station; the struggles of the workers of the Inchon, Pusan, and Seoul Ilsing steel mills; the Hansong mining station in Samchok; the Wonpung wool textile plant; the South Korean Control Data Company; the Gaeu apparel company; the Chonggye clothing market; the Taechang textile plant; and the Taeu clothing plant; and the demonstration of taxi operators in Taegu and Pusan.

Having totally trampled underfoot the three basic rights, the sacred and inviolable rights of workers, the villainous Chon Tu-hwan ring has totally dismantled democratic trade unions under fascist labor laws and has outrageously fired and arrested at random those workers who have carried out trade union activities. The number dismissed on charges of carrying out trade union movements at 15 enterprises in Seoul during the period from the outrageous 17 May incident to the end of last year amounts to more than 800.

Military hooligans hellbent on suppressing the people in a fascist manner rushed to a funeral service site for a fallen worker and unhesitatingly committed the barbarous act of indiscriminately assaulting and illegally arresting visitors of condolence. When more than 60 workers and citizens resentfully gathered before the body of Pak Chong-man, a taxi driver of the Mingyong transportation company in Seoul who had committed suicide by burning himself while enraged by the suppression of a trade union, more than 700 combat policemen rushed at them, beat them hard, caused them to choke by firing tear bombs, and arrested all of them in force. This is a bitter scene which could only be witnessed in South Korea, a land barren of human rights.

Amid the whirlwind of tyranny, democrats from various social circles have been persecuted in a perverse and inhuman manner. Having forced democrat Kim Tae-chung, who once ran a presidential election campaign, to share the bitter destiny of arrest, imprisonment, and banishment, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch took the fascist action of assaulting en masse and placing him under house arrest upon his return from the United States on 8 February. Even the 2 February 1985 edition of the NEW YORK TIMES did not hesitate to denounce the South Korean military regime, saying that it had once again committed violence as the world watched.

Democrats cannot freely meet their blood kin under military dictatorial rule. Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, was illegally taken somewhere when he left his house to go to Masan where his parents and relatives live. Policemen prevented clergyman Mun Ik-hwan from visiting his hospitalized father.

It is a common practice that figures of various democratic organizations, including the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, the National Council for Democratic Reunification, the Youth Federation for the Movement to Achieve Democratization, and the Consultative Council for the Welfare of South Korean Workers, have been frequently arrested and interrogated and that hundreds of democrats have been detained. Prior to and after the 12th general election, more than 300 figures from various social circles were detained, and more than 60,000 people were suppressed as the targets of the frantic 100-day criminal mop-up operations.

Journalists and intellectuals are suffering because of the cruel suppression of them. Having forced 617 publishing houses and more than 170 publications to go out of existence and having closed down or merged 44 media under the pretext of purifying the press, the Chon Tu-hwan bunch banished, arrested, and imprisoned thousands of journalists under the fascist Basic Press Law.

Those journalists who offended the fascist militarist bunch were invariably and severely punished. The dark shadow of the dictator lurked behind the death by violence of Hwang Pyong-yol, editorial member of Kyonghyang SINMUN, at the Tokyu Hotel on 8 September during the visit to Japan by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Novelist Song Chi-uk and poets Min Pyong-nan and Kim Chun-tae were bound by iron shackles on charges of writing works on the Kwangju people's uprising. Professors Yi Yong-hui and Kang Man-ki and clergyman Cho Sung-yong were arrested and persecuted in an inhuman manner on charges of supporting the proposal to achieve reunification by adopting a confederal system.

Churches in South Korea were long ago converted into a ground plagued by intelligence and surveillance personnel. At a time when churches were suppressed in a fascist manner, Cheil Church in Seoul was violently attacked in September 1984 by the Security Command. When clergyman Pak Hyong-kyu of Cheil Church in Seoul concluded a prayer meeting on 23 September last year, personnel of the Security Command, who had waited for Pak's appearance, beat him hard with their fists to the ground, mercilessly trampled him underfoot, seriously injured him, and assaulted those who had participated in the prayer meeting, including a 70-year-old man. Clergyman Pak Hyong-kyu disclosed the conspiratorial maneuvers of the fascist bunch as follows: It is obvious that, since 1982, the Army Security Command had secretly maneuvered to create internal discord in the church, to infiltrate organized thugs into the church by taking the advantage of its internal discord, to assassinate me, and to destroy the church. I confirmed this in June 1984 from a high-ranking official of Chongwadae. A general who recently served as the commander of the Security Command admitted the truth of this incident to a senior member of my church. I now see that terrible irregularities and the distortion of facts are committed in a brazen and organized manner under protection of the law and the police.

The violence against Cheil Church in Seoul is a miniature of the suffering of the churches in South Korea.

3. False and conspiratorial incidents

The fascist whirlwind of tyranny created by the Chon Tu-hwan bunch is blowing much more frantically as a result of the concoction of various fictitious incidents.

Conspiratorial incidents concocted in South Korea are the products of artificies designed to suppress the anti-U.S. and antifascist fighting spirit of the people and their desire to achieve reunification, to overcome a crisis in maintaining power by suppressing the people's spirit of resistance, and to maintain fascist and military dictatorship. It is well known that the fascist bunch arrested, tried, and executed hundreds of patriots and people from all walks of life in a brutal manner by concocting the Kwangmin publishing house incident; the Pulim incident; the Murim incident, an incident in which the second Kwangju incident was planned; a loan-sharking incident involving the RPR; the torch association incident; and the incident involving O Sung-ae.

The most wicked of the conspiratorial incidents which have been concocted in a systematic manner when the people's spirit of resistance has increased is the so-called spy incident. When we review typical incidents which have been concocted, 14 incidents were concocted in 1981, 12 in 1982, 13 in 1983, and 9 in 1984.

The preposterous nature of the spy incidents concocted by the Chon Tu-hwan [word indistinct] at a proper interval was exposed glaringly by the spy incident involving Yang Tal-chin. Yang Tanl-chin was a Korean in Japan, who kept Chongnyon at a distance while running a restaurant in Tokyo. Upon arriving on Cheju Island, he was arrested under the suspicion that, succumbing to the temptation of a woman who had come from South Korea, he was an important agent who was attempting to spy to get military information and to infiltrate among the people under directives from the North.

Son U-hyong from Osaka, Japan; Kim Pyong-kang from Tokyo; Kim Tae-ung from Hyogo; Kim Chik from Tokushima; Yi Chu-kwang from Aichi; Yi Chung-su from Kyodo; Kim Chang-ok from Saitama; Pak Kwak from Kanagawa; Kim Pyong-chu from Mii; and numerous other people were victims of the plot. It has already been exposed that such a political plot designed to justify the suppression of the people by sacrificing innocent individuals in anticommunist and anti-North maneuvers is very preposterous. It is no coincidence that a [Korean] Central Intelligence Agency agent now living in Chicago, the United States, exposed that all the espionage incidents babbled about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan are spurious.

4. Torture and Coldness

Severely punishing righteous and conscientious people who love the country and the nation by fabricating them into criminals is part of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime's politics of torture. Commenting on this on 4 May 1984, VOICE OF AMERICA emphasized: Torture has become a means of intimidation or forcing confessions for the South Korean Government.

In order to fabricate someone into a criminal by forcing a so-called confession, torture is used anytime and anywhere. There are various types of torture used on people, including the "Taekowndo torture," "water torture," "chicken barbecue torture," "freeze torture," "electric torture," "airplane torture," "bamboo stick torture," "snake torture," and "(?skewer) torture," and they are an absolute form of the worst acts committed upon people and are unprecedented in history. Most of the political and conscience prisoners behind bars were made prisoners through these tortures. In connection with this, let us listen to the voices of suspects full of anger and resentment:

Court testimony by those involved in the Purim incident:

Mr Yi Sang-nok--Noting that it would pose no problem for them even if they were to kill me because they are of high rank, some people with a sinister countenance clubbed and kicked me alternately at 1-hour intervals all day after bandaging my eyes and tying my hands and feet. The beating was so painful that it almost killed me. I was tortured for 2 months. I did as I was told by the investigators in charge.

Mr Ko Hu-sok--I could not stand the nightmarish period of time any longer during which I was hung upside down, clubbed, and threatened with death for several days. My toenails were pulled out and blood oozed from many parts of my body. Finally, I made a false confession that I was a communist and I fabricated an incident that never happened as I was told to by them.

Accusation by those involved in the Kwangnimsa incident:

Mr Yi Tae-pok--They tortured me with water and electricity numerous times after stripping me. I lapsed into a fit of convulsion and vomited. Later, I vomited even excremental water and lapsed into a daze. Every time I regained consciousness, they tortured me with electricity in the soles of my feet, and pierced the vital part of my groin. When I almost lost consciousness because of the

severe torture, I wrote a letter of confession that I was a communist as told to by the investigator. Besides me, 25 other suspects were subjected to brutal torture while being forced into confession.

Accusation by those involved in the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan:

Mr Kim Hyong-chang--I was subjected to atrocious torture. The police did not hesitate to use any means in an effort to fabricate by all means my ideology as communism.

Mr Mu Pu-sik--With the upper part of my body exposed, they handcuffed me and twisted my hands and feet with sticks between my fingers and toes. At the same time, they poured some liquid into my nose. They did this three or four times. Every time, I lost consciousness. I was beaten every time I spoke facts about the Kwangju incident and talked about democracy. In this way, I was fabricated as a pro-communist element, and Mr Kim Hyon-chang was made a behind-the-scenes masterminder.

Kim Un-suk--Naked, eyes blinded, and hands tied together from behind, they put my head into a bath tub of water. They left me alone when I could not move due to physical exhaustion and put my head into water whenever I regained consciousness. They repeated this several times. Shame and semi-consciousness made me write down whatever they wanted me to write. In this way, I was eventually made a person who has committed an act of arson with a goal of doing something favorable for the North and who studied for the communist revolution.

The fascist hangmen fabricated charges against the remaining 13 people, including Yi Mi-ok, by subjecting them to shuddering torture.

Those who were arrested on charges of involvement in the cabbies' demonstration in Taegu also exposed the brutalities committed by the fascist clique, saying that they had to make false confessions after being subjected to such torture as the use of policeman's electric prods and group beatings which made their bodies bend and lose consciousness.

The torture inflicted upon students who embarked upon a path of resistance with the purpose of punishing them by falsely charging them as masterminds of demonstrations is still being relentlessly enforced.

Illegally arresting a few students at Inha University, including Kim Song-chin, plainclothes detectives fractured their [words indistinct] and crippled many parts of their bodies, such as their chests, pelvises, and loins through blood torture. After that, the detectives forced the students to sign false statements that they were ringleaders of demonstrations staged from 4 to 6 September 1984 on the campus of Inha University and in the streets of Incheon.

On 19 August 1984, students of both sexes, staging a demonstration against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheduled visit to Japan in defiance of death at a place near a bus terminal in Haeundae, Pusan, were taken to an interrogation chamber at a police station and forced to confess their crimes as ringleaders of the

demonstration, receiving bloody torture until their bodies were soaked in blood. In particular, one of the detectives who tortured them abused the girl students with violent and unbearable language; kicked them in their elbows, chests, and thighs; and beat them on the soles of their feet with policeman's clubs so much so that they could not stand.

Agents of the Security Command and the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] tortured Japan-resident students who were in Seoul for advanced studies in order to make them spies infiltrated into South Korea by the North and branded some of the innocent residents as spies after subjecting them to torture.

The case of O Sok-hui, a farmer who raised domestic animals on the outskirts of Seoul, is only a peek at the torture being inflicted upon innocent people. The police forced him to admit the charges that he was a spy by torturing him.

On 22 November 1984, Yi Yong-cha, O's wife, wrote a letter of appeal about her husband's heart-rending jeremiad: It is really hard to understand. How can they do this? They took my husband, an innocent man, and branded him as a spy. When he was indicted by the prosecutor's office, I went to see him in his cell on 13 November. Enraged and utterly distraught at the thought of his innocence, my husband was in a confused state. He complained that the torture inflicted upon him by the NSP agents had left his back in such condition that he could not bend his body. He said he had to make a false confession after receiving undescribable torture. Where on earth is there such a country in which an innocent man is taken by the police and then condemned as a criminal? O Sok-hui, my husband, is only a stock breeder, a hard-working man who cares for nothing but his job. Who ever imagined that some day he would be taken by the police and then found guilty of crimes he never committed?

Such a furious outcry by this woman, Yi Yong-cha, is also a stern indictment against the unprecedented politics of relying on bloody torture by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Indeed, the politics enforced in South Korea on the strength of torture, capable of fabricating anything at whim, is a culmination of tyrannical politics.

5. The incident of abusing of girl students

In South Korea, which has been turned into a giant torture chamber, sexual abuse of girl students is being condoned without restraint. Stripping bare girl students involved in demonstrations, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique tortured and sexually abused them while unhesitatingly committing such brutal acts as roughly caressing their breasts and wildly stabbing their sexual organs.

On 4 September 1984, having taken to the Chongyangri police station students who participated in a drama jointly staged by five universities in Seoul to oppose the treacherous visit to Japan by the dictator, the combat police forces completely stripped female students on the pretext of physical exams and unhesitatingly committed an obscene and barbarous act. Police hooligans told

the naked female students to stand up, sit down, and spread their legs, making them miserably ashamed. Because of the beastly teasing by the fascist bunch, they could not even freely go to the restroom.

In November 1983, fascist policemen at the Sodaemun Police Station stripped arrested female students in force and mercilessly beat them with clubs. Later, they raped and sexually tortured them. After being released, the female students, utterly exhausted, fell to the ground without uttering even a word. At night, they were forced to sit on straw mats infested with roaches. The policemen prevented them from sleeping by telling them to bend forward and backward at 10-minute intervals. Those who fell were beaten hard.

When female students were being transferred from the Sodaemun Police Station to the Kangso Police Station, several combat policemen followed one who was going to a restroom and fondled her breasts, causing her to be exhausted.

When more than 500 students and workers waged a demonstration struggle in Karibong-dong, Seoul, on 8 November 1984, protesting the suppression of the Taeu Apparel Trade Union, policemen took 100 of them to a police station and indiscriminately beat them. In particular, violence and persecution against female students were severe. They were forced to lie facing the police hooligans every night. They were then told to move their legs and sing. When they refused to do so, they were kicked in the leg and beaten hard.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan bunch reigning over the people is a group of most ugly barbarians who do whatever they want.

6. Dark trials and criminal punishment

Trials and criminal punishment in South Korea are a relentless method of tyranny following arrest, imprisonment, and torture. Lightning, secret, and conspiratorial trials have been staged frequently to criminally punish and imprison those arrested. In 1983 alone, 143,454 persons were tried and criminally punished in courts of all levels. The unilateral presentation of prosecutors and unfair judicial deviations are made in the courts. The defendants' right to bring a counterargument is not recognized, and the principle of staging open public trials is violated brazenly. In the piratic courts, which are only a formality, the accused is criminally punished not in accordance with what he has actually committed, but in accordance with concocted crimes. On many occasions, death sentences have been handed down in military courts on charges of making an offensive remark. Choe Un-sang, former chief of the labor department of the United Socialist Party, was sentenced to 10 years in prison on charges of sedition after, enraged by the hosting of an international beauty contest in Seoul shortly after the Kwangju incident, he denounced this function and told his friend how wonderful it would be if he could throw a bomb.

There is no effective law on passing sentence for a limited period of time in South Korea. If needed, the fascist bunch imprisons the accused under the Social Protection Law regardless of the aspiration of their prison term. The care and custody action for So Chun-sik, a Japan-resident Korean student now detained in the Chongju Prison, has been extended on four occasions.

From January to August 1984, the Chon Tu-hwan ring detained 770 persons in force in a concentration camp as care and custody action. Imprisonment in South Korea has become the death road of no return.

7. Devilish homicidal hair-raising barbarity

The majority of those who have been caught by the fascist jackals' atrocious tentacle are not safe. In particular, it is common practice in South Korea that those who live justly are maimed or killed. In the course of suppressing the righteous demonstration struggle through violence, the fascist bunch has physically maimed many students and workers. Such a barbarity assumed a much more atrocious nature last year. Four ribs of Miss Yi of Sogang University were broken by the bestial violence committed by the police. The left side of the head of Miss Chong Yong-ung of the Seoul Teachers' College was cracked. Chong Chong-ok of Koryo University sustained a vital wound making it unlikely that he will regain consciousness. Choe Yong-sok of Koryo University sustained a second-degree burn in the face and neck and lost his left eye. Paek Chin-ho of Sogang University, O Chong-su of Korea Theological College, and Yi Chel-na of the Teachers' College of Seoul University lost their eyesight. Part of the lung of Chong Tong-son of Sogang University was removed because of a wound from a bullet received in the left breast. Miss Kim of Pusan University received a severe injury in the waist.

Many a worker and democratic figure was also crippled. Worker Mr (O Chi-yong) had a hose-type gas-removing device installed because of a serious wound in the lower abdomen and was watched by a police investigator around the clock. Mr Pak (Yong-sop), chairman of the South Korean Workers Welfare Council, had his tympanum ruptured, and worker Mr Han Kyong-yol had his lung ruptured.

The South Korean torture room is becoming a place to cripple people. Because of the hangmen's brutal torture, many have lost fingernails and toenails, had their [word indistinct] bone and jaw bone broken, had their legs broken or had their shoulder joints torn apart, are unable to move due to back injury, or cannot be identified due to facial burns.

Many became spiritually crippled. Mr (Sin Ping-nam), a Seoul National University student detained in Yongdungpo prison, became so insane that he could not recognize his family when they visited him. There are scores of people in Seoul alone who are suffering from schizophrenia.

When the people do not comply with their demand, the fascist hangmen murder patriots ruthlessly. The hangmen, who killed or wounded thousands of people in Kwangju and who continued to beastly massacre numerous resisting fighters, including (Mr Chi Chong-to), beat to death with an iron bar eight patriots who participated in the Kwangju resistance because they did not write a statement of conversion. They also brutally murdered in a prison cell Mr Pak Kwan-yong, former president of the general student council of Chonnam University, who resisted by hunger strike for 40 days.

(Ms Yi Chong-ae), a TAEGU ILBO reporter; Mr An Chong-pil, assistant manager of the TONG-A ILBO editorial department; and Pastor (Yim Chin) of the Methodist Chungang Church in Pusan died cruel deaths by beastly torture by the hangmen.

The murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring is not committing massacre just in the torture room. The fascist police made Mr (Hwang Chong-hwa), the Seoul National University student who was leading a demonstration, fall from a high-rise building, took him to the hospital, and made him die unnaturally. They inflicted violence on (Mr Kim Sung-un), a student from the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, and killed him instantly.

Killing hotblooded patriotic students by forcibly drafting them into the army is another of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's methods of massacre. Mr (Han Chong-yeon) from Hankuk Theological Seminary, Mr (Kim Chung-wang) from Korea University, Mr (Chong Song-hui) from Yonsei University, Mr (Yi Ung-song) from Songgyungwan University, Mr (Han Ik-chol) from Seoul National University, and Mr (Choe On-sun) from Tongguk University were cruelly murdered because they rejected the persistent forcible demand of the Security Command operatives for conversion.

South Korea, where fascism suppresses democracy and where treachery strangles patriotism, is literally becoming a sea of blood today. We should urgently bring an end to the cruel reality where man is deprived of the right of the freedom to live like a man and where all the people are dying, bleeding piteously as a sacrifice for the military dictatorship. The vicious military dictatorship headed by the murderer Chon Tu-hwan should be overthrown, and the foreign aggressors who are maintaining colonial rule by backing up the fascist regime should withdraw.

Man has the right to live and to enjoy freedom. All the masses should not tolerate the fascist ring's act of obliterating human rights, and should win democratic freedom and rights by themselves. The South Korean masses will overturn the cursed tomb of human rights through a pan-national anti-U.S. and antifascist resistance and will create a genuine climate of human rights.

[Signed] The Department of Organization and Propaganda of the RPR Central Committee, 3 May 1985, Seoul.

CSO: 4110/155

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON STUDENT ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH

1 May Demonstrations

SK050926 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0906 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--University students and workers staged powerful anti-"government" demonstrations in Seoul, Inchon and Kwangju on May Day, according to South Korean papers. More than 4,000 students of ten universities in Seoul held May Day celebrations on the campuses and waged fierce demonstrations inside and outside them. Upwards of 800 students in Seoul waged a daring struggle with a plan to stage a street demonstration up to the puppet Labor Ministry from the Yongdongpo railway station together with more than 2,000 workers.

Meanwhile, that day, over 150 students in Inchon and Seoul jointly waged a furious anti-"government" demonstration through streets in Inchon. In Kwangju, about 800 students of Chonnam University turned out in a demonstration, chanting anti-"government" slogans. As is known, May Day celebration is banned in South Korea from long ago by a high-handed step of the fascist clique.

Students Arrested

SK061025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique walked off to the police 10 students and referred to "summary trial" on 30 April Kim Yong-chin, chief of the sports department of the General Student Council of Chungang University on charges of their participation in a joint demonstration held by more than 1,000 students of 6 universities in Seoul on 29 April, according to a report.

Earlier, on 29 April, the fascist junta walked away to the police 30 students of Yonsei, Songgyungwan and Sogang universities who held anti-"government" street demonstrations separately in Map and Kuro districts, Seoul.

CSO: 4100/441

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINISTER URGES 'UNIFICATION CULTURE' FORMATION

SK100046 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 May 85 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Unification Yi Sei-ki called for the creation of a "unification culture" yesterday to achieve an early national unification.

"A unification culture is a living and creative culture that those of us living in this age of territorial division will create, With our pooled wisdom and concerted efforts," Yi said.

The minister was speaking at a symposium on ways to create such a unification culture held at the Bando Youth Hostel in southern Seoul. The symposium ends today.

"All of us who live in this age of territorial division are charged with the urgent mission of identifying the current of culture created in the past 40 years of division and determining the proper future course for that current," Yi said.

Following Yi's speech, Prof Kim Tong-kil, of Yonsei University, discussed the immediate tasks facing the nation in its efforts to create such a unification culture.

"Just as the discovery of one's self is the basis for the formation of a person's character, so national consciousness is the spiritual basis for the formation of a nation," Kim said.

"Seemingly insurmountable problems," he said, "can be solved if we have a sense of consciousness, intention and pride as a nation."

CSO: 4100/455

29 May 1985

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN WAR EXERCISES CRITICIZED

NODONG SINMUN Decries Exercise

SK040908 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2154 GMT 18 Apr 85

[NODONG SINMUN 19 April commentary: "War Racket Incompatible With Dialogue"]

[Text] A war exercise called "Myolgong-85" was staged in Kyonggi Province, Inchon, and areas around Kangwon Province, South Korea, on 17 April. This exercise, in which the puppet army, police, and homeland reserve force--some 600,000--plus residents of these areas, and even U.S. troops stationed in South Korea are participating, will reportedly last until 20 April.

The exercise, as its name indicates, has been staged, picking a quarrel with us, and is extremely provocative. Those in South Korea have employed thousands of so-called mock armed spies in the exercise and are now whipping up hostility toward us by making these mock armed spies commit acts of destruction and abduction in farming and fishing communities and in the hearts of cities.

On 17 April, appearing on the scene of the exercise, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan preposterously uttered nonsensical words that tension is reaching a climax because of the threat coming from the North, whipping up war fever.

At a time when we are waiting for an affirmative response after putting forth a new peace proposal for the purpose of relaxing the tension in Korea and at a time when attention at home and abroad is riveted on the reaction of the South Korean side, the South Korean puppets are kicking off a large-scale war commotion with us as its target by mobilizing a large number of military personnel and civilians. This is an ominous development in the situation.

Relaxing the tension in Korea and developing relations between the North and the South are the pressing issues that await a settlement, as well as a demand of the times.

Today's reality which caused the resumption of the Red Cross talks and the economic talks and publication of a new proposal aimed at promoting national rapprochement and trust between the North and the South more urgently than at any other time calls for the stoppage of acts fanning the exacerbation of tension.

The historical experience acquired from the dialogue conducted between the North and South in the past confirms that dialogue cannot be conducted properly under circumstances in which confrontation and tension are aggravated and that eventually such dialogue will be brought to a rupture.

Despite such a stark reality, the act of whipping up hostility against us by kicking off a war commotion to annihilate communism when dialogue is scheduled for the next month cannot be viewed as something designed to promote rapprochement and trust between the North and the South. It is only a deliberate and intentional act to whip up confrontation between the North and the South.

At a time when relations between the North and the South were improving with the Red Cross talks scheduled to take place for the first time in 12 years and the economic talks for the first time in 40 years, the South Korean puppets, who brought these talks to a halt by staging the "Team Spirit-85" joint military exercise, are now pouring cold water on the atmosphere of dialogue by staging the "Myolgong" exercise when the North and the South have already agreed to resume the dialogue.

This shows that those in South Korea, while paying lip service to an improvement in relations through dialogue, are in fact not the least bit interested in dialogue and the improvement of relations and that they are only pursuing confrontation.

Even before the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise has concluded, those in South Korea have already staged a new war racket. Can they say that they hope for dialogue?

The military exercise currently in force is also a scheme to curb and obliterate the spirit of antifascist struggle for democratization which is growing among the people.

It is not coincident that those in South Korea staged an exercise mobilizing a large number of army and police forces on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 19 April popular uprising which toppled the Syngman Thee dictatorial regime.

"Myolgong-85" is a splittist anticommunist war racket of refusing dialogue and an antipopular and fascist suppressive racket kicked off by oppressors who fear the people.

The rulers of South Korea will be held responsible for the criminal acts they have committed.

War Exercises Scored

SK031222 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1249 GMT 2 May 85

[Station commentator Cho Tu-ul's commentary: "War Rackets To Inspire Confrontation"]

[Text] According to reports, the South Korean puppets conducted the "Myolgong-85" military exercise in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province and the "Chungnam SpheX-85"

military exercise in South Chungchong Province from 29 April to 2 May under the pretext of dealing with the North's so-called penetration, and conducted such war exercises as "demonstration of vigilance on the coast" and "demonstration of defense through chemical, biological, and radioactive warfare" by mobilizing puppet marine corps units. Prior to these exercises, the puppets conducted the "Myolgong-85" military exercise and the "Bat-85" military exercise in Seoul, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, and Kangwon Province in South Korea.

The puppets' conducting of these provocative military exercises in succession following their conducting of the large-scale "Team Spirit-85" combined military exercise together with the U.S. forces of aggression clearly shows their true color as warmongers. It is a fact recognized by the world that there exists only the threat of northward invasion, in Korea, not the North's [southward] invasion, even though they are repeatedly conducting frantic war exercises in succession throughout the entire region of South Korea, while loudly babbling about the North's so-called penetration. Recently, we made a new proposal for holding North-South parliamentary talks and announcing joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South as an extension of our consistent effort to provide a favorable premise for the reduction of tensions in and the peaceful reunification of Korea. This proposal is unanimously supported and welcomed not only by the entire Korean people but also in broad strata of the world's peace-loving people for its reasonable and practical nature.

Why are they frantically conducting provocative war exercises, while stubbornly clinging to the theory of the North's invasion? This is, first of all, because of the villainous ulterior motive of the puppets--who were driven against the wall by public opinion at home and abroad--of denouncing our new peace proposal, diverting elsewhere the attention directed at them at home and abroad, and further accelerating preparations for a war of northward aggression by inspiring a sense of North-South confrontation among the South Korean people. Even though the puppets are babbling about dialogue and peace, the South side is frantically kicking up war rackets, while loudly talking about the theory of southward invasion. This clearly shows that it is not interested in dialogue or peace at all but that it is pursuing only the line of confrontation and war.

It is basic common sense that a favorable atmosphere must be provided for dialogue if a dialogue is to be held. Sharpening a sword to hurt the other side to dialogue, even while babbling about dialogue, means that one does not intend to hold a dialogue sincerely. This is regarded as nothing but a planned maneuver to promote an artificial obstacle before dialogue by intensifying tension through inspiring confrontation behind the curtain of dialogue.

Frantically kicking up the rackets of war exercises in recent months, while more loudly babbling about the theory of the threat of southward invasion, is related to the heightening, day after day, of the spirit of anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle among the South Korean youths, students, and people. As is known, struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people of all walks of life opposing the colonial, fascist, and dictatorial rule by the U.S. imperialists and

their running dog are rapidly expanding and developing in South Korea. More organized and stubborn struggles are being waged and solidarity between the people of all walks of life, including youths, students, workers, and peasants, is being strengthened more than ever before. These struggles are further deepening the crisis facing the system of colonial, military, and fascist rule by the U.S. imperialists and the puppets, and driving the puppets against an inescapable wall.

Appalled at this, the puppets are maneuvering to turn the attention of youths, students, and people elsewhere by deliberately intensifying tensions through conducting boisterous war rackets, to suppress and obliterate their struggles, and to cope with their military and fascist rule, faced with a crisis. However, this is nothing but a desperate writhing by those who are faced with a serious crisis. Past experience clearly shows that no maneuver of suppression, trickery, appeasement, or deception will dampen the spirit of anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle by the South Korean youths, students, and people which is daily expanding and developing. The puppets must act with discretion by squarely seeing the trend of the times and immediately stop the reckless rackets of playing with fire running counter to the nation's aspiration for peace in and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

CSO: 4110/155

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OKINAWA TRAINING FOR GREEN BERETS CONDEMNED

SK030822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The aggressors, if they infiltrate into our land, whether from the front or from the rear, will not go scotfree.

NODONG SINMUN today says this, commenting on the fact that recently the "green berets" unit of the U.S. imperialists held training in Okinawa for secret infiltration into the rear of the opposing side.

Noting that the "devils unit" appeared in Okinawa again last year, 10 years after the end of the war in Southeast Asia, the author of the commentary says: the next theatre of this "unit" is precisely Korea.

The "green berets" unit directly participated in the recent "Team Spirit 85" war rehearsal in South Korea to discharge their assignments in the combined operations and trained their capacity for criminal activities.

RYUKYU SHIMPO published in Okinawa pointed out that the "Team Spirit 85" war exercises "fully proved that the U.S. forces in Okinawa and Kadena air base are in full readiness to be mobilized in case of contingency on the Korean Peninsula.

The intensive training of the "green berets" unit shows that the U.S. imperialists are getting frantic with completing war preparations to mount a surprise attack on our republic from the front and rear in case of "emergency."

If a spark of war flares up in Korea, it will easily expand into a global war and impose a nuclear holocaust upon the world's people. This will bring nothing good to the American people either.

CSO: 4100/441

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

SOUTH WORKERS' SUPPRESSION SCORED--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent a letter of protest to the traitor Chon Tu-hwan on 26 April in denunciation of his suppression of the workers of the Pupyong plant of the Taeu Auto Company Ltd. of South Korea. The letter of protest says that the World Federation of Trade Unions bitterly condemns, in the name of all the working people throughout the world, South Korean authorities' crackdown upon more than 2,100 workers of the Pupyong plant of the Taeu Auto Company, Ltd. who called a strike in demand of wage hike. The WFTU, it stresses, demands South Korean authorities to stop at once the suppression of workers and comply with the just demands of the workers for wage hike and betterment of living conditions. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 6 May 85]

BANGLADESH SUPPORTS TALKS PROPOSAL--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Sirajul Hussain Khan, chairman of the Democratic Party of Bangladesh, made public a statement on 26 April in support of the proposal for holding north-south parliamentary talks advanced by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said in the statement: The north-south parliamentary talks proposal is a most realistic and reasonable one conducive to promoting peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification. If a joint declaration of non-aggression is agreed upon at the north-south parliamentary talks and it is made public, it will be possible to prevent possible clash of arms between north and south, guarantee peace and facilitate having multifaceted and high-level political talks and further promote the holding of tripartite talks. We demand that the South Korean National Assembly accede at an early date to the DPRK's proposal for north-south parliamentary talks. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2354 GMT 6 May 85]

CSO: 4100/441

1988 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROSPECTS DESCRIBED

Seoul WOLGAN CHONGGYONG MUNHWA in Korean Feb 85 pp 74-82

/Article by Kim Hak-chun: "A Prelude to Peaceful Transfer of Power"/

/Text/ There are only three years left until the beginning of 1988, the time for which a peaceful transfer of power has been promised. Inasmuch as we, who have never experienced a peaceful transfer of power since the founding of the First Republic of Korea on 15 August 1948, have strong hopes that a peaceful transfer of power will be realized in early 1988 for the first time in our history of constitutional government, our concern about the laying of a foundation for that transfer grows greater as the promised day comes closer.

Such concern will increase at a rapid rate once the upcoming 12th general elections are over. The political standpoint of each party should be revealed more clearly through the elections, the distribution of power in the National Assembly should change and new demands on the political system as a whole should emerge from several directions. It is certain that these new changes will greatly stimulate the concern of the people and the various political forces regarding a peaceful transfer of power. Speaking straightforwardly, the reconstitution of the National Assembly after the 12th general elections will, along with the issue of the peaceful transfer of power, become the hottest domestic political topics, and the national debate on these sensitive topics will develop along various lines.

First, let us take a look at the various elements that prevented peaceful transfers of power in the past. By correctly grasping those elements and determining if they still exist, we can proceed to eliminate them.

The first element preventing peaceful transfers of power has, from President Syngman Rhee of the First Republic to President Park Chung-hee of the Third and Fourth Republics, been the desire to hold power for long periods of time or even permanently, thus sealing off a peaceful transfer of power.

Let us look first at the case of President Syngman Rhee. President Rhee was the man who could be the George Washington of our country. Although the current evaluation of him is diverse, I do not wish to deny him as one of the fathers of the founding of the Republic of Korea.

Because of his importance in the founding of the Republic of Korea, he should have been a model for a tradition of the peaceful transfer of power. Furthermore, inasmuch as he received a master's degree in political science from the famed American school, Harvard University, and a PhD. from Princeton University, he learned the ideals and systems of Western democratic politics at the highest level. Just judging from his educational background he, more than any other political leader of the time, should have been faithful to the spirit of democracy and left behind the valuable precedent of achieving a peaceful transfer of power.

However, President Rhee betrayed those expectations and strove to pursue his own lust for personal power. He revamped the constitution by mobilizing gangsters to pressure the National Assembly, assassinated or plotted against the best national leaders of the time as political enemies and promoted sycophants as ministers or to other high posts, having them carry out corrupt elections. Simply stated, the roots of the ROK's political abuses were unfortunately planted by the man who could have been admired as the father of the country, President Syngman Rhee.

Let us look now at the case of President Park Chung-hee. The effects of President Park on the political history of the ROK are truly great. There are, of course, positive things among his effects. President Park's outstanding achievements include implanting a sense of confidence in the people and preparing the way for modernization.

However, later on President Park clung to his desire for personal power just like President Rhee, and he altered the ideals of the system of democracy. In the name of realizing Korean-style democracy he pursued and institutionalized his permanent rule.

Of course, unlike President Rhee, President Park met the end of his permanent rule by dying in office. The cost of his long-term rule was that in the latter part of his rule democracy faltered, and our country's position in international society was not solid.

As seen in the cases of President Rhee and President Park, the desire of the highest leader for long-term power seals off, in principle, the peaceful transfer of power. When a president who is supposed to defend the constitution mobilizes his strength to change it, then the peaceful transfer of power becomes a fragile mirage.

A second factor preventing peaceful transfer of power is the anti-democratic political ambitions held by the power elite around the highest leaders who are pushing for long-term rule. No matter how much the highest leader may pursue long-term power, without the cooperation of the power elite supporting him, he cannot fulfill his political desires. As suggested in our folk saying that "even thievery needs coordination between hand and arm," in order to fulfill the highest leader's ambition for long-term rule, cooperative relations between the leader and the power elite around him are vital.

It is for just this reason that the leader planning for long-term rule secures the forces and the institutional organs that have cooperated with him. In the case of the cooperative forces, the leader usually utilizes persons behind the

scenes rather than public figures to fulfill this role. As a result, the full range of politics tends to become palace and backroom politics.

In such a situation, access to the leader rather than official and legal position fulfills the crucial role. In the case of the latter, i.e., the institutional organs, the leader fosters them to be fully loyal to his personal goals, to act as a kind of legal private organization.

One thing that both have in common is that they produce persons with more skill in flattery and worldly wisdom than knowledge or ability. There are two main reasons for this.

First, in achieving his political goals for fulfilling his ambition of long-term rule, the leader finds upright and high-minded persons vexsome and instead employs followers with many weaknesses who will follow him unconditionally.

Second, in such an environment, talented persons of intellect, ability, experience, and character have no interest in power or office.

Thus our society has experienced the phenomenon of "regrettable advancement" in the past. That was the development of the dubious phenomenon of "regrettable personages" continuing to advance. However, this "regrettable advancement" phenomenon has already been noted in political science textbooks about dictatorial politics. For example, in his book "Totalitarianism" Professor Leonard Shapiro noted that because talented people turn away from power under dictatorships, dictatorships are usually run by third-rate people, indicating that the general belief that dictatorships are more efficient than democracies is incorrect.

A third factor blocking a peaceful transfer of power is the political consciousness of the people. During the time of President Rhee, our people's political consciousness was in many ways that of subjects, so that their sense of independence as citizens was weak, and their tendency to obey power and power figures was strong. President Rhee used this underdeveloped political culture to fashion an image of himself as the father of the country, to make people believe that the country could not survive without him.

There was a similar phenomenon in the era of President Park. First of all, there was the behind-the-scenes dominance of the theory of the "power of good intentions." That was the assertion that inasmuch as democracy was difficult to achieve in an underdeveloped country such as ours, a "strong man of good intentions" must step forth to lead the government. This theory of the power of good intentions is a theoretical concoction that forgets the common truth that a strong man of good intentions does not, and can never, exist.

Another theory defending dictatorship that appeared along with the theory of a dictatorship of good will is the "theory of the costs of democracy." Simply put, this is the assertion that we would, in any case, be forced to limit democracy on the grounds that in a developing nation like ours, economic and social development would be hindered by the full implementation of democracy, because democracy requires heavy expenditures.

Although there is some truth in it, this theory looks at only one side. That is because the costs of dictatorship are much greater than those of democracy.

As suggested earlier, power politics necessarily require broad institutional mechanisms in order to suppress the people. That is not all. In order to show the people the achievements of its rule, power politics unreasonably carries out various kinds of monumental projects which are, of course, a waste of state resources.

This point is seen most clearly in the states of Central and South America. As we all know, there are frequent military coups d'etat in Central and South America, and there are many military governments; it is common for the foreign debts of these countries to rise sharply within one or two years of a military coup d'etat. The reason why is simple. Overextending themselves to show their achievements to their people, the ruling military go the easy route of bringing in foreign funds to carry out monumental projects that have no real relationship with long-term economic development goals.

Power politics is effective neither for economic development nor for modernization. Even so, our people stuck to the political superstition that they had to endure power politics for the sake of economic development and modernization, so that our country experienced the political degeneration of 18 years of one-man rule and has been unable to achieve a peaceful transfer of power.

A fourth element blocking the peaceful transfer of power is our "all or nothing" competitive consciousness and the political vengefulness deeply rooted in our political history. Let us take a quick look back at the political history of the Yi and Choson Dynasties. While the forces in control almost completely monopolized the main offices, the losing forces lost their lives or, in extreme cases, had their entire families destroyed. Having once been defeated in such a way, a side that counterattacked and regained power naturally took thorough revenge against its enemies. Thus, the political competition of the Yi Dynasty was brutal, and there was a great risk of life or death.

This political tradition reappeared in our country's political history after liberation. Looking first at the political history of the first 3 years after liberation, it is studded with fierce power struggles, literally life-or-death struggles, among the political forces. Even after the founding of the First Republic, there have been political reprisals at the time of transfer of power.

On the point that our society is very harsh to its political losers, it contrasts greatly with the advanced democracies of Europe and America. For example, in the advanced countries of Europe and America, those who fail to gain victory in elections do not lose too much. That is, losing at politics does not mean losing at life. In our country's case, there are many examples where losing at politics means losing at life. As is intimated by the folk saying that "the quickest way to ruin the family is to run for the National Assembly," there have been many instances where persons running for election have ruined their families and themselves.

On the other hand, the political victor has all at once grasped all things of value. Even those of limited circumstances can, by joining up with the ruling stratum, become men of substantial strength, grasp power, amass much money, and even enjoy social prestige.

Thus, when politics or power struggles take this form of "all or nothing," it is difficult to achieve a peaceful transfer of power. When it is clearly evident that as soon as one lays down his power, he will be visited with political retribution and will lose all things of value, one will not of his own mind and will give up his power. We ourselves have already seen the difficulty of peaceful transfers of power in the circumstances of this social psychology.

A fifth factor blocking the peaceful transfer of power is the deterioration of North-South relations. We have experienced the fierce struggle between Right and Left as well as the internecine strife of the North's invasion of the South so that we will, no matter what, accept the government's security arguments when North-South relations are tense. Even though we are dissatisfied with the government and do not like long-term rule, when presented with the choice between "security or chaos" by a leader emphasizing the threat of a new North Korean invasion, many of our people will opt for maintaining the status quo. Thus, paradoxically speaking, Kim Il-song's military adventurism toward the South has contributed substantially to blocking the peaceful transfer of power in the Republic of Korea.

Up to this point, I have generally examined the factors that have blocked the peaceful transfer of power in our country in the past. Next, I will consider how to mature those conditions in order to realize a peaceful transfer of power in 1988.

First, the will of the leader is, of course, important. In this light, President Chon tu-hwan's assurances are progressive. President Chon has already publicly declared on several occasions that he will step down when his term is over. I prefer to believe this and hope for a peaceful transfer of power.

Second, the problem that arises here is the definition of a peaceful transfer of power. That is, there can be a dispute over whether or not a change of leaders within the same power structure, within the same political party constitutes a peaceful change of power.

Most ideally, a peaceful change of power would mean the exchange of power between political parties. A change of leaders within the same power structure or the same political party would, of course, be a peaceful transfer of power if it came about peacefully. But, it would give the people less of a feeling of a transfer of power. To give the people a strong feeling, there is the method of direct election of the president, but at any rate, if the change of leaders does occur constitutionally within one political party, I would like to see it as a start, at least for political development.

Fourth, the upcoming 12th general elections must be carried out fairly. These elections do have the meaning of being the people's judgement of the first half of President Chon's term, but they also have the very important meaning

of being an expression of the people's interest in a peaceful transfer of power in 1988. The people will try to show the government their dissatisfaction and resistance through these elections, and they will try to reflect their expectations of the political parties. Thus measures must be taken to ensure that this expression of the people's intentions be revealed without any distortions.

This means that these elections must be carried out free of any influence or control by the authorities. If the authorities intervene, then the elections are no longer democratic elections. If the 12th National Assembly is constituted through an election carried out with the intervention of the authorities, it will raise the people's doubts about the possibility of a peaceful transfer of power and will thus create political instability.

Another thing which must be rejected as firmly as the intervention of the authorities is the domination of money. According to information in newspapers, the spending of 500 to 600 million won in a single election district is commonplace, and in some cases as much as a billion won is being spent; this is truly regrettable. If the atmosphere of our elections is one of "buying seats in the National Assembly" so that our country's politics becomes a politics of the wealthy, it will result in tremendously great side effects in our political and national development.

Thus, the voters will have to be very alert for this election. They must not yield to the threats of the authorities or the temptations of money and must vote for persons who will contribute to our country's democratic development. If there are candidates giving money to voters, the voters must determine them to be "enemies of democracy" and vote against them.

Those lamenting our country's election climate use the expression that the whole society is muddled, without distinguishing between candidates and voters. I don't wish to lament to that degree. However, there is no need to discuss the depraved campaigns of the candidates, and we must be aware that corrupt voting by the voters is also one of the greatest enemies of democracy.

Finally, for a peaceful transfer of power in 1988, I must point out that the political parties must lead our politics wisely with broad vision. Speaking more abstractly, from the time the formation of the 12th National Assembly is completed, at the latest, each political party must display high political leadership.

What, then, is the source of political leadership? First it is the correct understanding of the people's mind. The political parties must correctly understand what the people hope for and what they do not want, and they must use that understanding to draw up policy and plan politics. But, there are many instances when the pronouncements of our political party leaders and the policies set forth by our political parties are far from the desires of the common people. The accumulation of such instances widens the gap of distrust between our political leadership and the people, so that even when politicians and political parties try to exert leadership, it is not accepted by the people.

Second, a modest attitude is needed by politicians. Politicians should always have a modest attitude and be able to pay attention to the demands and criticisms of "that lower place." When this modest attitude disappears to be replaced by the arrogance of power, the judgement of politicians becomes cloudy, and they cannot exercise proper leadership.

Third, is the self-control of politicians. Because of the limited and oppositional nature of the world of politics, politicians have a tendency to be moved more by emotion than reason. Thus, the side in control chooses control and domination over yielding and compromise, while the side out of power follows either the path of total resistance or the path of unprincipled submission.

Basically, politics is negotiation. If not the best, then at least the next best must be attained by yielding to and compromising with each other. The politics of dialogue becomes possible when the results of such efforts accumulate. However, the thing I want to emphasize here is that yielding and self-control must first come from the side in power. I call this the "yielding initiative."

Looking at European political history, one interesting fact is that as long as the ruling stratum continues to exercise the "yielding initiative," society is able to avoid revolution from below as well as bloody incidents while continuously pursuing gradual reform, thus making a peaceful revolution possible. Also, the ruling forces can adjust to change without losing their vested interests.

By contrast, when the ruling stratum has not made generous use of the "yielding initiative," society has had to undergo severe social conflict, to experience revolution from below, and the ruling forces have lost their vested interests in the storm. We must not forget these lessons of history.

Fourth, is the historical consciousness or the awareness of politicians. Politicians, of all people, must be able to look ahead and discern the direction and nature of future changes. Looking ahead in this case does not mean the simple capabilities of the political prognosticator. It means the ability to grasp the flow of history and to read the requirements of the times. It is difficult for any force to block the flow of history. Thus politicians must correctly grasp the flow of history and exercise their political leadership so as to assist history in flowing in that direction.

Since the founding of the Fifth Republic, we have frequently heard the phrase, "the indigenization of democracy." The government of the Fifth Republic has placed the indigenization of democracy at the head of its four governmental indices.

I believe that the realization of a peaceful transfer of power will be the decisive touchstone determining the indigenization of democracy. The indigenization of democracy which we are pursuing can never be realized if we do not realize a peaceful transfer of power. It is in this sense that I hope that the basic tasks for realizing a peaceful transfer of power will be earnestly undertaken right after the formation of the 12th National Assembly.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BACKGROUNDS OF NEWLY ELECTED ASSEMBLYMEN ANALYZED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 15 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by No Chin-hwan: "An analysis of Components of National Assemblymen of the 12th National Assembly"]

[Text] In the 11th National Assembly, which started when the Fifth Republic set sail, the national assemblymen who were elected for the first time numbered 220 or 82 percent of the total number of the national assemblymen elected in both regional and national constituencies--with the emergence of the so-called leading reform force. The 11th National Assembly had a nick name "the national assembly elected for the first time." It put emphasis on "efficiency" excessively and thus was criticized even for being a trial and error. Only as for the regional constituencies, 135 of the total 184 national assemblymen who were elected from regional constituencies were those elected for the first time: they occupied as much as 73 percent of the total number of national assemblymen.

In particular, in the case of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], those who were elected more than twice included Yi Chae-hyong, former representative member, Kim Suk-hyon, Nam Chae-hui, Na Sok-ho, Yu Kyong-hyon, Pak Kwon-hum, Sin Sang-cho'o, O Se-ung, O Che-do, Yun Kuk-no, Yun Kil-chung, Yi Sang-ik, Yi Yang-u, Yi Cha-hon, Yi T'ae-sop, Yi Hae-won, Chong Tong-song, Chong Nae-hyok, Chong Sok-mo, Chong Hwi-tong, Cho Chong-ho, Chi Kapchong, Chin Ui-chong, Ch'ae Mun-sik, Ch'oe Yong-ch'ol, Han Pyong-ch'ae, and Hong Song-cha--a total of only 27 national assemblymen. And the position of the representative member, a signboard of the party, was taken by Mr Yi Chae-hyon, a national constituency national assemblyman, then by Chin Ui-chong, and again by Kwon Ik-hyon, the incumbent representative member. Thus the nucleus cadre member positions, such as Representative Kwon, Yi Han-tong, Secretary General, and Yi Chong-ch'an, national assembly floor leader, were taken by those national assemblymen who were elected for the first time.

However, the result of the election of the 12th National Assembly, which may be called the second [assembly] of the Fifth Republic, shows that the New [Korea] Democratic Party [NKDP] emerged conspicuously as the no 1 non-government party, pushing aside the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and that those 'old veteran general' non-government party candidates who were elected many times before returned to the national assembly in a mass, and thus that

newly emerged and [old veterans] are now in a rather even admixture.

As for the results of the recent general election, those who were elected from regional constituencies to the 12th National Assembly are as follows: those who were elected more than twice are 143 or 77.7 percent of the total 184. A further breakdown of them is as follows: those who were elected twice are 89 (48.3 percent); those who were elected thrice are 31 (16.8 percent); those who were elected four or more times are 23 (12.5 percent). Thus the percentage of those who were elected many times has greatly increased compared to that of the 11th National Assembly.

Among those 184 who were elected [from regional constituencies,] those who were elected seven times--the highest number of times--were Yi Chae-hyong (DJP; national constituency) and Yi Ch'ol-sung (NKDP; Chonju-Wanju). Kim Un-ha, former deputy speaker of the national assembly (DKP; Inch'on-Chung-Nam), who failed to get elected, would have become one of those who were elected the highest number of times together with the two Yi's.

Those who were elected six times are Yi Min-u, president of the NKDP, and Kim Chaekwang, and Pak Han-sang, who are prominent leaders of the NKDP. Those who were elected five times are Song Won-yong, Yi Ki-t'aek, Kim Su-han (these are NKDP); and the DJP's Ch'ae Mun-sik, Yun Kil-chung, O Se-ung; and the DKP's president Yu Ch'i-song, and Yi Chung-chae; and the National Party's [NP's] vice-president Yi Man-sop and Ch'oe Ch'i-hwan.

In particular, the NP's Mr Yi competed with his sworn enemy Han Pyong-ch'ae (Taegu-Chung-So) in a regional constituency and scored victory with a very narrow margin. Thus Mr Han was stopped as one with only four elections.

Those who were elected four times are: on the DJP side, Na Sok-ho, Ch'oe Yong-ch'ol, and Cho Chong-ho (national constituency); as for those who belong to the NKDP, Kim Nok-yong, No Sung-hwan, Sin To-hwan, Yi T'aek-ton; then, Ms Kim Ok-son, who is one of the only two women elected in regional constituencies; and then, those who belong to the DKP, Ko Chae-man, Pak Il, Im Chong-ki, and Hwang Nak-chu.

An occupational distribution of those who were elected in the election of the 12th National Assembly is as follows: 127 of those who were elected or 69 percent of those who were elected are professional politicians whose main occupation is politics--this was due to the fact that those veteran 'generals' who were elected many times took part in the election in a mass; businessmen are 11 (5.9 percent); government employees 7 (3.8 percent); legal professional circles 4 (2.1 percent); and educational circles 4 (2.1 percent).

In the case of the 11th National Assembly, the occupational distribution was as follows: (includes those of the national constituency): agriculture 6 (2.2 percent); fishery 1 (0.4 percent); mining 16 (5.8 percent); commerce and transportation 26 (9.4 percent); press and publishing 6 (2.2 percent); public utility 6 (2.2 percent); legal professional circles 19 (6.9 percent); educational circles 17 (6.1 percent); company employees 23 (8.3 percent); politicians 118 (42.7 percent); medical doctors and pharmacists 5

(1.8 percent); and others 18 (6.5 percent). Thus, compared with the 11th National Assembly, in the case of the 12th National Assembly, the percentage of politicians increased greatly; and it is foreseen that politics will become more and more active.

An age distribution of those who were elected in the 12th National Assembly is as follows: ages of 40's are 121 (43.8 percent); 50's 118 (42.7 percent); 40's to 50's (86.5 percent)--overwhelming in their number. Compared to the 11th National Assembly in which ages of 40's occupied 56.9 percent and 50's 26.1 percent, in the case [of the 12th National Assembly,] one can see a reflection of the fact that there has been a conspicuous increase in the number of those old politicians who have returned to politics.

As for educational levels of those who were elected in the 12th National Assembly, college or university graduates are 266 (96.1 percent); Seoul National University graduates are 93 (regional constituencies 60; national constituency 33)--this occupies the major portion; Koryo University graduates 23 (regional constituencies 20; national constituency 3); Yonsei University graduates 14; and the Military Academy graduates 23.

Those members of the 11th National Assembly who had to 'drink bitter cups' of defeat in the regional constituencies of the general election for the 12th National Assembly are as follows: in the DJP, Yi T'ae-sop, Ku Yong-hyon, Kim Chin-chae, Yun Sok-sun, and Han Pyong-ch'ae--5 in all; in the case of the DKP which suffered the greatest loss, Kim Chae-yong, Kim T'ae-su, Son Se-il, Ko Pyong-hyon, Kim Pyong-o, Yi Won-pom, So Ch'ong-won, Han Kwang-ok, Chong Chin-kil (these are the Seoul region), Kim Sung-mok, Sin Sang-u, Sin Chin-su, Chong Chong-hun, Yu Yong-kun, Kim Mun-won, Yi Sok-yong, O Hong-sok, Hong Song-p'yo, Kim Pyong-ryol, Yi Kwan-hyong, Ko Yong-ku, Kim Yong-chun, Pak Wan-kyu, Yu In-pom, Cho Chung-yon, Kim T'ae-sik, Pak Pyong-il, O Sang-hyon, Kim Won-ki, Kim Chin-pae, Chi Chong-to, Yu Chae-hui, Min Pyong-ch'o, Sin Won-sik, Yi Su-chong, Kang Po-song, Kim Mun-sok, Kim Chin-ki, Kang Won-ch'ae, Yi Hong-pae, Kim Tok-kyu, and Yi Yong-kon--44 in all.

In the case of the NP, the following 13 ['drank bitter cups']: Cho Il-che, Yi Tong-chin, Im Tok-kyu, Yi Chong-song, Yi Song-il, Yi Song-su, Pak Chae-uk, Kim Ki-su, Cho Pyong-kyu, Kim Chong-ha, Cho Hyong-pu, No T'ae-kuk, and Kim Han-son. And in the NDP, the following 7 'drank bitter cups': Hwang Myong-su, Kim Kil-chun, Kim Sun-kyu, Kim Ch'an-u, Paek Ch'an-ki, Ch'oe Su-hwan, and Son Chong-hyok.

Those who experienced setbacks among those candidates of small parties or independent candidates who ran in the election were as follows: Yi Kyu-chong of the Workers and Peasants Party; President Ko Chong-hun of the New Socialist Party; and former president Im Ch'ae-hong of the People's Rights. The independents were the following three: O Che-to, Pak Chong-su, and Im Chae-chong.

The total number of those members of 11th National Assembly who ran in the 12th National Assembly election and lost is 78, including all of those DKP

national assemblymen in Pusan who ran and lost in the election. Among those who lost, 64 were the national assemblymen of regional constituencies; and 14 were those of the national constituency who attempted to "shift the status" to that of the regional constituency and lost in the election.

As for the national assemblywomen, National Assemblywoman Kim Chong-rye (Seoul Songbuk; Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs) 'sank' Cho Yun-hyong, a 'big ship' of the DKP, after a long seesaw battle, which lasted till the last minute, and won the glory of reelection. Ms Kim Ok-son, who is noted for dressing like a man, (South Ch'ungch'ong Province Soch'on-Poryong) built a foothold for getting up again. Thus two national assemblywomen were elected from regional constituencies. The total number of national assemblywomen, including those of the DJP's national constituency, are eight--the same level with that of the 11th National Assembly.

In particular, in the 11th National Assembly, the national assemblywomen of the DJP were the following seven: Kim Chong-rye, Kim Hyon-cha, Kim Mo-im, Yu Yun-cha, Yi Yong-hui, Yi Kyong-suk, and Mun Yong-chu. As for the non-government party national assemblywomen, Hwang San-song of the DKP was the only non-government party national assemblywoman. So the ratio was 7 to 1 with the [government party keeping] superiority. This time [in the case of the 12th National Assembly], too, Ms Kim Ok-son was elected in the non-government party sphere; thus 7 to 1 ratio phenomenon with the superiority [on the government party side] remains the same.

Meanwhile, those national assemblymen of the 11th National Assembly who made inroads into the 12th National Assembly are 128 and the percentage of those who reemerged in the 12th National Assembly is 46.4.

The distribution of the 128 national assemblymen in terms of parties to which they belong is as follows: the top is the DJP 97; then the DKP 14; the NKDP 8; the NP 7; and independents 2. Among the DJP's 97, 76 of them ran in regional constituencies and 21 of them in the national constituency. Among these 21 DJP national constituency national assemblymen, 13 were the national constituency national assemblymen in the 11th National Assembly; and 8 of them let other personages run in their regional constituencies and were appointed the national constituency national assemblymen.

Among the 14 DKP national assemblymen [mentioned above,] 11 of them are regional constituency national assemblymen and 3 are national constituency national assemblymen. Among those 11 regional constituency national assemblymen, National Assemblyman So Chong-ryol was a national constituency national assemblyman of the 11th National Assembly and ran in a regional constituency this time. Those three national constituency national assemblymen were the national constituency national assemblymen of the 11th National Assembly.

Those eight national assemblymen of the NKDP [mentioned above] are either those who left the DKP and joined the NKDP or those independents who joined the NKDP. Those seven NP national assemblymen who reemerged in the 12th National Assembly include none of the national constituency national

assemblymen of the 11th National Assembly.

Among the personages who made inroads into the 12th National Assembly, in the case of the DJP, the following leaders won a great number of votes and showed their going strong: Kwon Ik-hyon, representative member; Yi Han-tong, Secretary General; Yi Chong-ch'an, national assembly floor leader; Chong Sok-mo, Chairman of the Policy Committee; and Kwon Chong-tal, Chairman of the Internal Affairs Committee. And, the following important personages who are graduates of the Military Academy won an overwhelming victory in regional constituencies: Pak Chun-pyong (former Public Safety Commanding Officer; Yongdong-Poun-Okch'on); Chong Sun-tok (former head of the political affairs office at the Ch'ongwadae); and Yi Ch'un-ku (former deputy Minister of Home Affairs).

On the side of the DKP and the NP, the following prominent leaders fell off--thus it became impossible for them to reorganize: vice-president Sin Sang-u, Cho Yun-hyong, Kim Un-ha, O Hong-sok (DKP); and vice-president Yi Chong-song, Kim Chong-ha, floor leader, Sin Hyong-sik, and Cho Il-che.

As for the national constituency [national assemblymen] of the non-government parties who were selected on the basis of their "financial resources" rather than their "personality" in order to raise funds, one cannot expect them to become some variables that would immediately affect changes in the weather map of the political circles. However, in the case of the DJP, it is noteworthy what kind of roles the following important personages, who joined the party, are going to play in reorganizing the DJP: No T'ae-u, Yi Sang-chae, Yu Hak-song, and Kang Kyong-sik (former head of the secretariat of the office of the president), Pak Chong-min (Minister of Agriculture and Fishery), Na Ung-pae (former Finance Minister), So Chong-hwa (former Home Minister), and Yun Hong-chu (former deputy head of No 1 Department of the National Intelligence Agency).

Occupational Distribution Ratio

- (1) Women's circle 8 (2.9)
- (2) Legal professional circle 7 (2.6)
- (3) Press circle 4 (1.6)
- (4) Others 38 (13.6)
- (5) Government employees 21 (7.6)
- (6) Business 31 (11.2)
- (7) Total 276 (Unit: percent)
- (8) Politicians 167 (60.3)

Age Distribution Ratio

30's	40's	50's	60's	70's
5 (1.8)	21 (43)	118 (42.8)	30 (10.8)	2 (0.7)

Total 276 (percent)

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE RESPONDS TO ELECTION CLIMATE

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 24 Feb 85 p 2

[Article by Reporter Kang Chon-sok]

[Text] Behind the Curtain

The February 12 shock that the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] felt was overcome when the earlier plan for a minor shake up of the party leadership, which had appeared to have been firmed up, was changed at the last moment to one of a major reshuffling.

The reshuffling drama, in which the DJP's cast was changed from the Kwon Ik-hyon team to that of No Tae-wu, was staged behind the curtains instead of in front of them, and each time, the reorganization progressed step-by-step from a small scale to a large scale one.

Around 8 o'clock in the evening of the 12th, when the February 12 election returns were beginning to come in, Kwon Ik-hyon, the chairman of the ruling DJP, and Yi Han-tong, Secretary-General, who were watching the election returns on television at the campaign headquarters at the DJP headquarters, looked noticeably grim.

Such proportional representation candidates as Yu Hak-sung, Pak Tong-jin, and Yi Yong-hun, who had been out to help its regional constituency candidates were also silent.

The live television election returns from the Seoul area showed that only Yi Chong-chan, the floor leader in the Assembly, had a hair-thin lead over Yi Min-wu, President of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP]. The other DJP candidates in all the constituencies were lagging behind from the outset, and a few of them appeared to be on the borderline.

Such grim feelings prevailed except for a short break when No Tae-wu, who was sitting on the nearby sofa wearing a windbreaker, remarked: "Our votes are almost unbearably sluggish." The television scene was switched to show the double digit leads by the DJP candidates over the opposition candidates in the Kangwon, Chungpuk, and Chungnam provinces.

Urban Type, Rural Type

The election results which were confirmed on the 13th showed that in Seoul, candidates Yi Chong-chan and Yi Se-ki got first place, and the remaining candidates were all silver medalists. Yi Tae-sup of Kangnam in Seoul, Yun Sok-wun, Ku Yong-hyon, and Kim Chin-chae of Pusan, and Han Pyong-chae of Taegu were defeated in the election. Behind the superficial showing of winning 87 seats, the number necessary for parliamentary stability, and holding on to the vote-getting rate of the 11th parliament, the feeling of shock about the defeats in the large urban areas, and the sharp drop in the vote-getting rate were concealed.

Late in the afternoon that day, floor leader Yi was called in urgently by someone in a high place, and it was speculated that Yi would convey his feelings about "the process of the general election and the election outcome."

His report of the day was to be followed by a report containing the detailed appraisal of the general election in the form of the official views of the party by incorporating the opinion of the key party leaders.

The next day, a meeting of four, consisting of Chairman Kwon, Secretary-General Yi, Floor leader Yi, and Deputy Secretary General Yi Sang-jae, drew up an official report of the party. Floor leader Yi proposed as follows: "I see a lot of problems with our party as it stands today. This is reflected in the election. I propose that we the leaders of the party take the attitude of soldiers in a white robe going to the front to confront a new political situation with a new spirit."

Others said: "We have certainly achieved our publicly declared goals in the election. Without being preoccupied only with the election results from Seoul and Pusan, we must also note the results from the Kangwon and Chungchung provinces." Thus they pointed out the importance of the responsible hard work of the present system.

Since the meeting on the 14th, such unfamiliar phrases about the election as "urban type," "rural type," "proposal for party rectification," "maintenance of the skeletal structure," and "proposal for going to the front in a white robe," have started to circulate around party headquarters. The next afternoon, Chairman Kwon, Secretary-General Yi, and the Deputy Secretary-General Yi submitted a report which focused on reinforcement rather than innovation by pointing out that "although we need to examine ourselves, we have attained our goal."

Exclusive Meeting

After the report was made to the party president, in a separate room, the party president and Chairman Kwon held an exclusive meeting for 30 minutes. It was learned belatedly that at this meeting, Chairman Kwon had brought up the question of responsibility. While it was not revealed whether the high-level plan would maintain the skeletal structure or shake-up the party leadership altogether, there was speculation from unknown sources that there would be a minor shake-up.

Quite unlike the atmosphere around the party headquarters was the general mood of the party hosted by the winners in the Seoul district on that evening to cheer-up legislator Yi Tae-sup, the sole loser in the election. The atmosphere was for a major shake-up to revitalize the party.

On the evening of the 15th, after having made an official party report to the party president, the six top leaders of the ruling circles, including chairman Kwon, Secretary-General Yi, Policy Committee Chairman Chung Sok-mo, Floor Leader Yi from the party, and current Prime Minister No Shin-young, and No Tae-wu from the government, held a meeting. At this meeting, Floor Leader Yi again brought up the question of party innovation on the basis of a cool appraisal of the election. It was learned that No Tae-wu appeared to lean towards the proposal, and chairman Kwon made it known that he was prepared to wear the white robe himself.

At this meeting, the proposal for party rectification spread across all of the ruling circles as a matter of concern, and they didn't merely limit themselves to the problems within the DJP. Also, No Tae-wu who had been outside of the political arena began to move in onto the political stage.

Nevertheless, the talk of maintaining a status quo in the system spread around party headquarters as if it was the opinion of the majority. Turning his back on such an atmosphere, Yi was busy going around opening an outlet for the proposal for party rectification with the support of rank and file assembly members.

In this process, the party leaders and legislators from the Seoul constituencies held another meeting, and at this meeting, the legislators went so far as to demand the resignation of the chairman of the party, not to mention the innovation of the party. Chairman Kwon listened to their demands very openly and attentively, and expressed his feelings and possible future moves.

Fast Pace

On the contrary, there has been no change in the assessment of the general election by some party leaders to be an average harvest. Further, they stressed the danger that a basic structural change might bring about.

No sooner had these two opposite views been exchanged than the news spread quickly around the party headquarters and among the legislators. The so-called rural-type legislators and the people in the secretariat were slowly switching their positions in the direction of the opinion of the party crisis.

Unlike the open rumor that the outline of the shake-up of the party leadership had been run aground by the stubborn opposition of Floor Leader Yi, behind the curtains for all practical purposes major shake-up plan for the sake of innovation has reportedly gained momentum since the 18th.

Floor Leader Yi, who also decided that his ideas which had had little support would get an upper hand with the supporter coming to his side, left on a sight-seeing tour to Cheju Island, accompanying his aged mother to be filial to her. Thus, he was awaiting orders from above.

But it took several more days before such changes in the situation behind-the-scenes leaked out.

Words about the renewed conflicts between the minor and major shake-up plans, and speculations that the two opposing views had not been reconciled were circulating along with the seemingly sensible reorganization plans of both sides.

But on the 21st, the top level movement began to pick up speed. On the morning of the 21st, there was an exclusive meeting between the party president and No Tae-wu, and another meeting in the afternoon between the party president and Chairman Kwon Ik-hyon. Reportedly, the decisions on the resignation of Chairman Kwon and the appointment of No were made at these two exclusive meetings.

Profile Prepared

On the same evening, a meeting was held to mark the handing-over of the chairmanship between the two men who had been classmates at the military academy and who had alternated the posts in the military, and to open up their minds. By this meeting, the shake-up of the party was for all practical purposes completed. But an early warning about the shake-up of the party's basic leadership structure began to come from the sports community instead of the political community.

Some quarters of the sports community which are under the charge of No Tae-wu, such as the Seoul Olympics Organization Committee (SLOOC) and the Korean Athletic Association, had begun to notice that some change was occurring in No's routine ever since the afternoon of the 21st.

For no particular reason, the 1985 regular delegates' convention of the Korean Athletic Association, which had been scheduled for 22nd, was postponed first to the 23rd, and then put-off for the second time to the 27th.

The regularly scheduled delegates' convention has never before been put-off in recent years. The athletic community was very upset. It was discovered that No, the President of the Association, had received a telephone call from the President at around 4 o'clock in the afternoon while he was working in the office of the Seoul Olympics Organization Committee Chairman, and that he left for the Blue House.

From this time on, speculations about his departure started to circulate.

Such speculations were slowly confirmed when an official discovered that his profile had been prepared for press release in his secretary's office after he left his office immediately following his return from the victory rally for the DJP winners of the National Assembly election on the 22nd.

The people who prepared the profile maintained that they did it not under the order of President No, but out of the feeling that it might be needed.

President No returned to his office at around 5:30 in the afternoon, stayed alone for a while, and before he left, unprecedentedly turned and slowly

looked around the chairman's office as he came out through the door leading to the secretary's office. The staff in his secretary's office took this to mean that he was bidding "farewell."

Express His Feelings

But despite the fact that Chairman Kwon made, for all practical purposes, a farewell address in such words as "I am sure that the President of the party will be glad to accept my wish to go to the front in a white robe" at the victory rally of the election winners on the afternoon of the 22nd, a good number of DJP people were so dull-witted that they were unable to read his mind beyond the simple expression of his feeling that he did not hold any lingering desire for his future move.

But, the news reporters and some election winners sensed that Chairman Kwon's short era was drawing to a close, and they began to mention No Tae-wu as his successor. That same afternoon, during the free debate period, Chairman Kwon faced the session which was filled with heated speeches of review and criticism with a calm expression, perhaps because he had already handed over his baton to No, his successor. To spokesman Kim young-tae, who had been to the Blue House, Kwon gave final security instructions as follows: "If the reporters ask the meaning of 'go to the front in a white robe,' tell them 'I do not know,' however, his expressions seem to be rigid."

On the 23rd, shortly before the reorganization was announced, Kwon attended the central executive committee to tender his resignation, and presided over the meeting. During the meeting he appeared unusually relaxed. For example, he asked the members of the committee to cheer up Yun Suk-sun, the member of the central executive committee who lost the election. Following the meeting, the old and the new party officials together called on the Blue House. His official duty was thus concluded.

12474

CSO: 4107/119

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

Assembly Opening

SK070125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 1

[Text] Rival parties are expected to reach an agreement on the settlement of outstanding political issues today, clearing the way for the convening of the newly elected National Assembly next week.

Negotiations from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party agreed to an early convening of the Assembly yesterday but failed to narrow differences over other political issues.

After hours of negotiations at the Federation of Korean Industries building in Seoul, they said they would work out an agreement on the issues today and make a joint announcement on it.

Political sources said they expected the assembly would convene next week probably before 15 May because rival parties virtually agreed as to the settlement of the political issues.

They said rival parties disagreed only over the phrasing of the joint announcements.

Emerging from the two-hour-40-minute meeting, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan said rival parties failed to hammer out a compromise solution to open the assembly because of disagreements over the political issues.

Yi said the NKDP reiterated its previous demand that the DJP give prior written assurances that joint efforts will be made to obtain the release of all "prisoners of conscience."

The NKDP also insisted that top priority be given to the issue of granting amnesty to and restoring civil rights of Kim Tae-chung in the forthcoming inaugural session of the 12th Assembly, he said.

Yi said the DJP counted the NKDP's demand by saying the political issues should be dealt with in the assembly.

NKDP floor leader Kim Tong-yong, meanwhile, said both sides agreed in principle to open the assembly at the earliest possible date.

"Rival parties disagreed, however, as to how to settle the political issues. We agreed to work out a negotiated settlement of the issues tomorrow," Kim added.

Political observers said the upcoming assembly session is likely to last a month.

In this regard, the DJP floor leader said yesterday that the majority party would not oppose a month-long session--a proposal put forward by the NKDP.

The initial session is designed to select assembly officers and discuss overall state affairs. The officers to be chosen are the speaker, two vice speakers and 13 committee chairmen.

Rival parties conducted negotiations that continued on and off until they broke off 20 April.

Earlier yesterday, rival parties held separate meetings to work out their strategy for conducting interparty negotiations.

DJP floor leader Yi said, "There is no disagreement between rival parties that the assembly should be convened before 15 May. The only thing left is to find a dignified manner in which rival parties can reach an agreement.

"As for the issue of amnesty and restoration of civil rights for Kim Tae-chung, we can go as far as promising to make joint efforts with the NKDP toward that end when the assembly is opened," he said.

The majority floor leader said the DJP will tell the NKDP that it is prepared to urge government authorities to work positively toward releasing the "prisoners of conscience." The term is a euphemism for those imprisoned for political reasons.

Interparty Meetings Threatened

SK070212 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 4

[Text] Angered by his repeated exclusion from negotiations between rival parties, the floor leader of the moderate opposition Korea National Party threatened yesterday to gatecrash all formal or informal interparty meetings in the future.

Refusing to be propitiated by Yi Chong-chan, floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, Kim Yong-chae said, "We (KNP) are a floor negotiating group in deed as well as in name. We have right to participate in floor leaders' meetings."

Yi tried in vain to placate Kim by saying, "I want you to take part, but the opposition New Korea Democratic Party objects."

Meanwhile, an NKDP official opposed the KNP's participation by saying, "Is there a need for a small country to be present at the summit of the seven industrialized nations?"

The KNP, which managed last month to obtain status as a floor negotiating group by admitting three lawmakers, holds only 20 seats in the 276-member National Assembly.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM TAE-CHUNG, KIM YONG-SAM ON ASSEMBLY OPENING

SK090640 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 May 85 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Concerning the settlement of negotiations regarding the opening of the National Assembly session, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, co-chairmen of the Council for Promotion of Democracy [CPD], said, on 8 May: "It is good to have the National Assembly open after showing that the opposition camp is not the same as it was during the 11th National Assembly."

That day, meeting with reporters before the joint session of guiding members for steering the CPD, Mr Kim Tae-chung said: "Now the first opportunity to show whether it will be possible for the 12th National Assembly to meet the citizens' expectations has been provided. Thus, I will watch the future consequences."

Concerning the fact that the issue of seeking amnesty and restoration of his civil rights has not completely settled, he said: "Achieving this is possible within as well as without. Because the other side has given "a promise" to make sincere efforts, the future is important. But, now is not the stage to make a final judgment."

Mr Kim Yong-sam also said: "Does not politics mean making concessions a little at a time through a lot of dialogue? It is good to see the acts of the opposition camp justified."

Mr Kim Yong-sam said: "The Negotiations [of floor leaders, concerning the Assembly opening] have that things will never be carried out as demanded by the ruling camp."

After saying this, he stressed the need to give priority to dealing with the issue of calling those involved in rigged elections to account after the National Assembly opens.

CSO: 4107/163

S. KOREA/POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U'S STATEMENT CAUSES VARYING REPERCUSSIONS

Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 10 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] The stir created by the statement made by the President of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], Yi Min-U, during an interview with a Japanese newspaper reporter, which brought a "sudden cold wave" upon the thawing political milieu, appears to settle down when the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], which met on the 9th, declared that "it intends to lead the state of political affairs through dialogue," and as the NKDP has also restrained itself from reacting any further.

But since the nature of the problem has something to do with the system such as the relinquishing the power by the present government, it has a direct bearing on the integrity of the ruling party, and as for the opposition party, since it tends to sloganize the political issues, even if the political situation enters a brief lull, the issue is still "potentially volatile."

The repercussions of the statement made by President Yi brought an unseasonal chill to the "political spring" peaked by the total lifting of the political ban on March 6.

The DJP, which had set its course to lift the political ban by faithfully accepting the verdict of the 12th general election, was engulfed by anger when the contents of President Yi's interview with the Nippon Sankei Newspaper were disseminated to Korean newspaper. In the interview he demanded the stepping down of President Chon Tu-hwan before the full term. Nevertheless, the DJP restrained itself from showing an immediate challenge except in issuing a statement of refutation.

But when President Yi confirmed the Japanese newspaper report and the presidential corps of the NKDP went so far as to approve the statement as its party's official line, the DJP then reacted strongly and pressed the NKDP to clarify its stand to the people in a four-item open questionnaire as to whether or not it recognized the existing constitutional government system.

Initially, in reaction to the statement, the DJP fired a warning shot expressing its regret and concern; however, at a meeting of party officials held the next day on the morning of 8th, they reacted strongly to the statement which they interpreted as "an idea to overthrow the existing government," and "a bizzare idea to set up a provisional government by interrupting the constitutional process even if it means temporary unrest and confusion." They tried to determine the real intention of the statement and its background.

At the central executive committee meeting, held on the 9th, on the one hand, members denounced President Yi's statement collectively, and on the other hand, the consensus was that it wanted to sustain an atmosphere of dialogue while pursuing a two-pronged strategy of toughness and softness towards the opposition.

It appeared at first that the DJP was ready to take a hard line in reaction to the statement in the order of first expressing its concern and regret, then investigating the real intention, and then holding an open hearing. But because of the lukewarm reaction of the NKDP, and because it as the ruling party, must smooth out the political situation, it has decided to minimize the repercussions of the statement.

President Yi's interview with the Japan Sankei Newspaper was held at a hotel in Seoul on the 4th, and lasted for about 30 minutes. It was learned that no other party official was present at the interview.

Reportedly, President Yi responded in Japanese without the aid of an interpreter in the interview.

The details of President Yi's interview was reported in the country on the morning of the 7th.

No sooner were the details of the interview reported in the evening edition of a domestic newspapers than the DJP issued a statement denouncing the contents of the interview. To counter this, the NKDP also called a meeting of its presidential corps on the morning of the 8th.

The presidential corps' meeting was attended by the five party leaders except for Vice-President Yi Ki-taik who happened to be away in Pusan. At this meeting, President Yi explained the details and the background of the interview. The leaders endorsed the contents of President Yi's interview as the opinion of the party without specifying the times of the resignation of the President (Chon) and of the formation of the election administration cabinet.

When the details of the interview were first reported in the domestic newspaper, and when it confronted a counterattack of the DJP, the initial reaction of the NKDP was that it dismissed it as a matter of minor importance by saying, "This is nothing new." But when the DJP stepped up its counter-attack, it convened the presidential corps' meeting on the 8th and took pains to clarify the basic position of the party.

At the presidential corps' meeting, President Yi first gave a relatively detailed account of his interview with the Japanese newspaper and then maintained: "President Chon-Tu-hwan must effect a peaceful transfer of power with a noble spirit."

But Kim Su-han, a vice-president of the party, tried to determine his actual intention and whether he really meant that Chon should resign from the presidency before the full term expired. Kim Nok-young, a vice-president of the party, cautiously expressed his displeasure by saying that "It could have been much more effective had an important statement of that sort been made at the plenary session during the speech of the representative."

President Yi was firm about the propriety of his statement made during the interview, and said, "I merely said what should be said. All that the opposition party should do is to assert." Following this statement, Hwang Myong-su, Chairman of the Executive Committee, proposed as a party position that it not specify when the president should step down, but remind him of the fact that "if he tries to stay in office for a full term, it will result in unfortunate consequences. If he steps down before the full term, he will be respected by the people." In support of this proposal, Vice President Kim Nok-young proposed the creation of an election cabinet as the presidential term nears its end.

Following the conclusion of the meeting of the presidential corps, Vice-President Kim Su-han and Spokesman Pak Sil, who announced the details of the meeting, assured that "the contents of the announcement are not only President Yi's ideas but also the collective ideas of the presidential corps", and went on: "There is nothing wrong with taking this as the position of the party."

While the meeting of the presidential corps of the NKDP pointed out the seriousness of the statement made by President Yi, it was also painfully aware of the importance of recognizing the authority and prestige of its president. In the end, members decided to leave the timing of the transfer of power unspecified, lest the DJP should sharpen its attacks on the NKDP. At the same time, it also decided to keep its demand alive. Thus, it had dual aims.

From outside of the party, Kim Young-sam and Kim Tae-chung, each of whom controls a faction in the NKDP, showed distinctively different reactions to President Yi's statement concerning the method and timing of democratization.

On the one hand, Kim Tae-chung was of the opinion that "the question of presidential resignation before the full term should be raised during the negotiations for democratic reform with the ruling party by taking into consideration the degree of progress of the talk." He thus pointed out that the statement was made at an inopportune time. On the other hand, Kim Young-sam strongly supported President Yi's statement by saying, "Insok (President Yi's pseudonym) did not say anything that shouldn't have been said."

People are already curious about how the mutually opposite views and demands of the two Kims will be reflected in the operation of the NKDP in the future and how their differences will affect parliamentary strategy.

From the opening of the meeting of the presidential corps on the 8th until the afternoon of the 9th, the NKDP headquarters received a tidal wave of telephone calls in protest of the press interview. For instance, a caller said, "Are you trying to stir-up unrest?", and another caller said, "What kind of provisional government are you setting up?" The atmosphere at headquarters was unsettling with the shouting voices of officials who were angrily responding to the phone calls.

Even though the DJP has varied opinions on the "statement," many of its legislators interpret it to be "either a premeditated statement or one that they had planned to make sooner or later."

Assemblymen such as Nam Chae-hi and Yi Chi-ho believe that "the opposition party's strategy appears to be two-prong struggles--parliamentary political struggles and political struggles on the street, and the recent statement was designed to induce a slogan to be used for the political struggles on the street." Assemblyman Yi Tae-sun cautioned that "One should take note of the fact that the statement was made just prior to President Chon's planned visit to the United States in April."

Such points of view in the DJP testify to the fact that it takes considerable pains to predict the future offensive of the NKDP, behind which Kim Tae-chong and Kim Young-sam are controlling like "Khomeini." At the same time, they suggest that the DJP does not intend to react by just taking the words of the NKDP at face value.

Some DJP members analyze the statement made by President Yi as follows: The statement must have been made to test the resolve of the DJP for the defense of the present system; it must have been designed to lighten the burden by echoing the voice of the activist students to whom the opposition felt a burden to render support; and is it not a part of the strategy to capture high ground in the future negotiations between the ruling and opposition parties?

As a result of the commotion created by President Yi's statement, the NKDP appears to be taking a cautious approach in dealing with the media.

The fact that Vice-President Kim Su-han proposed at the meeting of the presidential corps that "a spokesman be always present when the president of the party gives an interview with the foreign press" seems to be proof of the internal tension of the party resulting from the press interview.

Some party officials also suggest that to enhance the power and prestige of the party president, the customary one-gossip-a-day must cease.

At the same time, word is widely circulating within the party that the content of the President Yi's interview with the Japanese press is shared by his aids in the Sangdo Dong faction.

It is still not clear what sort of effect President Yi's statement will have on future political developments.

Above all, the noteworthy result of the condition created by the commotion surrounding President Yi's statement was that the DJP, which had been more or less on the political defensive following the February 12 general election, has turned to the offensive.

For the past few days, the DJP headquarters has been receiving a rash of telephone calls encouraging it. For example, the callers said: "It seems that you have given too much freedom to the oppositions," "Although I supported the NKDP in the last election, I won't do it from now on," and "Be tough." The press has also received incessant telephone calls from the worried public. Callers said: "Isn't social chaos returning?", and "Aren't we heading toward economic breakdown?"

Seizing the opportunity, the DJP declared that "It will not tolerate any radical statements or actions which disrupt the constitutional government when these activities are judged to be contrary to the wishes of the public."

The DJP, which has made its basic position clear--that it would lead politics through dialogue and confine all the problems within the political framework--appears to be continuing to adhere to its policy of promoting dialogue, including the meetings between the representatives of ruling and opposition parties.

As long as the DJP's reactions do not go to the extent of demanding an apology and recantation from Yi, as was done in the case of Kim Youngsam's New York Times interview which took place during the 10th session of the National Assembly, the NKDP will seek to avoid head-on confrontations with the DJP. Therefore, the recent commotion created by the press interview case will not be likely to disrupt the political situation any further before the opening of the 12th National Assembly.

Accordingly, if the NKDP completes its selection of officials for the party posts by the end of this week, the ruling and opposition parties are likely to open a channel of dialogue to discuss the pending political questions prior to the opening of the new National Assembly session.

12474

CSO: 4107/132

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

LABOR PROBLEMS--Yi Min-u, president of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, yesterday received a call by Minister of Labor Affairs Cho Chol-kwon at the party's headquarters, exchanging views on recent labor-management disputes concerning wage hike. Yi asked Cho to handle the labor-management dispute with wisdom and in such a way as to contribute to the protection of the rights and interests of general workers as well as to development of the nation's industries as a whole. Cho replied: "I have no knowledge of labor problems. I have not directly interfered in labor disputes. But I will handle the issues, without prejudice, while studying the problems." On the recent labor dispute at a Daewoo auto assembly plant, the minister said the government had tried to minimize its involvement in the disputes. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 May 85 p 4]

CSO: 4100/443

TECHNOPOLIS, HIGH TECHNOLOGY, INDUSTRIAL LINKAGE DISCUSSED

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 20 Feb 85 p 5

[Regular Monthly Discussion on Strategy for Technology-Industry Linkage, Jointly Sponsored by the Industrial Technology Promotion Council and HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN: compiled by Ch'oe Pyong-yo "Direction for the Construction of the Technopolis"]

[Text] Presentation of the Main Theme by Researcher of the Korea Development Institute Kim Chong-ku

In spite of Affirmative Suggestions, Elements to Impede Balanced Development Exist; Examination from the Viewpoint of Validity, Long-Term Planning, and Comprehensiveness Desirable

The basic concept of technopolis is a development strategy for creating a city in local areas with relatively underdeveloped industries where industries, research, and pleasant environment are organized in harmony so as to upgrade industrial structure and step up regional development.

Such a concept of technopolis can be summarized as a strategy for industrial and technological development based on high technology, and also as a regional development strategy for inducing regional settlement of population by creating an independent local development base and conditions for peaceful settlement.

First, let us investigate Japan's example. In the regional development strategy that Japan pursued during the high growth period in the 1960's, priority was placed on the base development centered on large-unit industrial complexes and on investment in social indirect capital for regional development such as the construction of the new super express trunk rail line. However, it was assessed to be inadequate for inducing regional settlement of population.

Accordingly, it was necessary to shift to a policy for pursuing the improvement of the comprehensive regional living environment, including education, culture, and medical facilities, and the consolidation of transportation network. Also in terms of the leading agency for its implementation, it was necessary to shift from the central government-led in the past to the local government-led because of the limits of the responsibilities of national finance.

In addition to this, in the 1960's the basic materials industries and in the 1970's the large-unit complex assembly industries (such as automobiles and electronics) mainly led the Japanese economic growth. However, due to the limits of these industries in the 1980's it became necessary to nurture technology and knowledge-intensive and high value-added industries (such as semi-conductors and high technology industries).

Given this situation, the industrial structure is being changed from the littoral type in the past to the inland type near airports and near express highways, and with the advance in information and communications systems industrial activities in local cities are equally favorable as in large urban areas. Thus given conditions for the construction of the technopolis have become more mature.

Not only that, but also with the trend for equalization in living environment between regions, the population movement from large cities to local areas such as the so-called U-turn phenomenon (local areas to large cities to local areas) and the J-turn phenomenon (large cities to local areas) occurs. And this also has acted as a given condition. Then, let us investigate its impact on our economy if such concept of the technopolis should be introduced to our country for promotion.

First of all, in the past the creation of industrial complexes was primarily centered on a large-scale littoral type because of its relations with the nurturing of heavy and chemical industries. However, as the technology-intensive industries are expected to become promising and growing industries in the future, the industrial orientation policy in response to this can become a strategy for developing and accelerating small and medium scale inland-type industrial locations.

Secondly, in the phase of regional development the concept of the technopolis can become a regional development strategy for creating opportunities in local areas for utilizing high technology and inducing local settlement of population through educational, medical care and cultural facilities and the creation of pleasant living environments.

Thirdly, as is related to the phase of technological development, it can become a policy for enabling the upgrading of industrial structure and the increasing of international competitiveness through the transformation of existing industries into high technology industries and the active nurturing of new high technology industries. Needless to say, for the regional nurturing of such high technology, the regional linkage between industry, academia and government is necessary.

In other words, enterprises are to grant priority on technological investment for production development in response to the change in demand. Universities and research institutes are to make efforts for the nurturing of the capability for basic and applied research and manpower training. The government is to endeavor for the support and assistance to long-term research projects with much risk and for the creation of the base for accelerating technological development.

As we have seen above, the idea of developing a technopolis gives us affirmative suggestions regarding regional development and industrial and technological policies, including the dispersion of large urban area population in our country, and the nurturing of local cities and local industries. However, we must not overlook either that its implementation contains several following problematic points.

First of all, the idea of technopolis is a development policy formulated in the process of ~~deurbanization~~ out of the settlement patterns characterized by urbanization-suburbanization -~~deurbanization~~-reurbanization. Since our country is in the stage of suburbanization, it may rather obstruct balanced development between regions.

Especially since our technological level is in the stage of introducing and applying foreign technology, we have insufficient number of high-class brains needed for technological development. Moreover, the majority of them are concentrated in the metropolitan area, with the result that conditions for regional research and development are extremely inadequate. Also, since regional conditions for production lag behind large cities, the regional settlement of research manpower is estimated to take a considerably long period of time.

Accordingly, research on the validity and feasibility of the construction of the technopolis suitable to the stage of our industrial and regional development must be conducted with more specificity and comprehensiveness with a long-term vision as a part of the idea for a long-term development of the nation. And policies regarding the following tasks must be scrutinized with priority.

First, it is necessary to formulate a relationship between the Taedok Research Complex, which is expected to play a central role in scientific and technological research on the one hand, and the technopolises expected in the future, on the other. Secondly, the existing industrial complexes stress only the production function, and the linkage between industry, academia and research has not been established, with the result that its technological development function is fragile, and with the inadequacy in living and cultural environment, it is not adequate for attracting population settlement. Thus an examination of direction for development of these regions is necessary.

Then, thirdly, it is necessary to examine the basic strategy for the long-term promotion of the technopolis at such local central cities as Ch'ongju and Chonju. In this connection, it will be imperative to examine the activation of local universities and research institutes and the expansion of educational, medical care, transportation and communications facilities of local cities.

Discussion participants: Professor of the Environmental School of Seoul National University Kim An-che; President of T'aeil Automatic Control Industry Company Yi Hui-chun; Director of the Management Office of the Taedok Complex Chang Su-yong; Deputy Director of the National Land Development Institute Cho Chong-che; Professor of the Korea Science and Technology Institute Ch'oe Ch'ang-kun; Vice Chairman of the Industrial Technology Council Kim Yong-chu (Chair)

Supplementing Functions of Existing Cities Is Practical; With Diversification in Scale and Type, Voluntary Active Participation of Private Sector Enterprises Should Be Induced; Technopolis Should Be Promoted As a Support and Aid Complex for Specialized Industries

Vice Chairman Kim: I thank all of you for attending. As we have observed in the presentation of the main theme by Dr Kim Chong-ki, the concept of the technopolis was first conceived in Japan, and we understand that there is a similar concept in Europe as well. I think it is important first of all to examine whether our country needs the technopolis or not.

Then, we have to find out whether the existing research complex, the Taedok Research Complex, is a science town or a technopolis, and what idea the government has for this. If we are to actively build technopolises, we should discuss in what direction we should build them. First, please let us hear from you, Professor Kim.

Professor Kim: In the presentation of the main theme, the speaker pointed out that the concept is premature, but I would think that in a word it is necessary.

In terms of science and technology, and going a step further, in the phase of industrial development, we are at a point of time when we need to employ an epoch-making method for strengthening our international competitiveness. For that, first of all we must take advantage of a collective research system, that is, the competitiveness of scale of research. And also for the nurturing of local cities and the balanced development of national land I view it as valid to pour the scientific and technological function into local cities or new cities.

However, when we review whether or not given conditions are ready, we will find that vast amounts of funds will be required. If we can overcome the limits of such resources, I think the concept of the technopolis is a splendid idea.

Construction of Artificial Cities Not Easy

Professor Ch'oe: I support the concept per se in the phase of strategy for linking industries, scientific and technological development, and for the overcoming of obesity of large cities. However, we must scrutinize which phase we must regard as important.

When we see it in the phase of balanced development of local areas, we have some doubts as to whether construction of the technopolis is the most effective way. I am inclined to think that rather than that we should consider it in the comprehensive phase of the nation. Accordingly, I should think that we should emphasize the phase of strategy for the development of advanced science and technology. If this is the case, then, I feel as a practical means the method of granting the function to cities or regions with some given conditions is preferred.

Vice Chairman Cho: The term, technopolis, was first coined by the Japanese. As to whether our given conditions are mature or not, there is a need to compare us with Japan.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan at first investigated 19 regions as candidates and selected 5 regions out of them. At that time, conditions for selection called for non-established cities, regions with mother cities nearby, locations with engineering colleges, cities or industrialized places, and locations with established express highway networks. Japan, too, is reportedly promoting 30-year long-term plans with the premise that Japan must survive as a nation with trade and technology. Therefore, there are considerably strong opposing views because of whether such plans have immediate effects or not.

In our case, when we take into consideration differences in the technological level and in industrial structure, I am inclined to think that this concept is not an effective solution to the balanced development of regions.

President Yi: Its purpose is superbly excellent and it ought to be promoted. When we review the Kumi Industrial Complex now, we find that many electronics firms have settled in, but their purchase and sales of materials is done in Seoul. As a result of this, management divisions in the accounting sector are all located in Seoul. Thus, time is wasted in going back and forth between the two places. Only if all related sectors are settled in the complex, would it be easy for them to function. Especially for small and medium enterprises such as environment for settlement is extremely important.

Director Chang: I would think that it is rather better to take advantage of the functions of established cities. In my observation of experiences in the construction of the Taedok Complex, I find it not so easy to artificially construct a city in a specific area. We should be somewhat careful with the construction of technological complexes.

Vice Chairman Kim: It seems to me that the pivotal point is whether conditions for turning technology into business are mature or not. As it was natural and spontaneous as in Japan, we, too, must concentrate on creating conditions from now on. And we should handle the policy for developing the technopolis from the viewpoint of preceding investment.

Professor Kim: First, the efficiency of the Taedok Research Complex must be achieved. After a new research system is established, then we must deal with the policy for the technopolis.

Director Chang: For that reason we have moved the Ch'ungnam University into the Taedok Complex, but we have not reaped any effects in terms of manpower supply and research offers.

Professor Kim: Needless to say, there are no instant profits. But we should think that in 20 or 30 years we would reap immense results.

Deputy Director Cho: As of now Japan has selected only 5 regions in an extremely limited sense. We must select regions that can compete with these 5 regions. As a result of this, the range of selection of locations becomes more clarified. I believe that either the Taejon or the Ch'ongju region will do. Then, the construction of the technopolis may be considered separate from the phase of balanced development of regions.

Therefore, I view that the policy should be a long-term policy for reinforcing established cities with functions.

Scope of Technological Support to Local Enterprises Should Be Expanded

Director Chang: As of now there are more than 150 private sector enterprise research institutes. If small and medium enterprises commission their research mainly with such institutes and participate in research, I believe that indeed such a place is the technopolis.

President Yi: It is an excellent idea. We tend to associate technology with something gigantic. The fact of the matter is that we have technology but we have no demand for it. Also, because huge amounts of funds are needed for technological development, we are not achieving technological development. I wish that a system for commissioning research with charge for technological development expenses would be established.

Director Chang: We are trying to utilize the Chemical Institute in the Taedok Complex in that manner. Also, we plan to invite a technology development firm to develop a research offering service.

Deputy Director Cho: Even if we do not follow the Japanese concept of the technopolis, it is important to link science and technology with industries. We must not hold fast only to the attraction and effects of the technopolis, and it is important to effectively round out our past experiences and the Taedok Complex. We must round it out whether it is a town or a park so as to fill it with all functions.

Then, we should proceed with planned construction from now on. No matter what they may say, the most important condition for the technopolis is solving the problem of providing given conditions as a prerequisite for accomodating, without inconvenience, high-class brains.

Vice Chairman Kim: I have a somewhat different view. We must think about what the purpose of establishing the Taedok Complex is. It is another problem for enterprises needing the technology produced here coming to this place. Developing this research complex into a technopolis is a problem that we should think about.

Then, it is also another task of research to diversify the scale and type of the technopolis. I think that the idea of creating a complex of technology-intensive small and medium enterprises and of constructing a technopolis for necessary technological support and aid, that is, coordination between the small and medium enterprise policy and the policy for professionalization of the industrial complex is necessary.

Another view is that the technopolis is necessary also for wiping out the sense of imbalance between regions. Although the government policy for support and assistance to the establishment of the technopolis is important, the technopolis should be attempted even with the demand of regional inhabitants, too.

Technology for Other Than Manufacturing Industry Must Be Considered

Professor Kim: I wish that we assemble research institutes for high technology at Taedok and organize the research complex for small and medium enterprises at another place.

Then, for the Taedok Research Complex to display its functions in the future, first of all high-class brains must be present there to secure the potential for growth. Secondly, linkage between research institutes must be established. Thirdly, linkage between technology and industry must be smooth.

President Yi: For the 64 semiconductor to be produced it is necessary to accumulate technology in many basic fields. People tend to think of technology as something gigantic, but we need only to recognize it as an extremely small part that solves one by one inconveniences around our living. I wish such a way of thinking were reflected in the policy for promoting technology. And then, the technopolis, too, should be dealt with from such an angle.

Professor Ch'oe: If a technopolis is built, it is also an important decision which will lead the linkage between industry and technology.

I wish that the construction and management of the technopolis in the future, too, would be left to free competition.

Director Chang: The government plans to establish a high tech industrial technological complex at Sint'anjin. But we should complete the Taedok Complex first.

Deputy Director Cho: Therefore, for our technopolis I wish that we would graft the concept as a technology complex for nurturing regional specialized industries on the Japanese-type concept. When we talk about technology, we should not think about manufacturing industrial technology alone, but we should consider technology for other industrial fields, too.

Professor Kim: We face an era of localization in the future. I wish that local areas would primarily lead the technopolis. People might think the technopolis as something gigantic, but as a matter of fact, if we consider it roughly as a strategy for developing and nurturing specialized industries in various local areas, and promote it by stages, I think that it would become an excellent technopolis.

Vice Chairman Cho: In conclusion, I think that our technopolis is an extremely important task when we think of it in terms of competition with Japan. It seems to me that the common thought is that if possible the construction of the technopolis should be promoted with the active and voluntary participation by private sector enterprises.

10372

CSO: 4107/114

WAGE SYSTEM, MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT MEASURES DISCUSSED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 25 Feb 85 p 8

[Monthly Discussion on Wage Policy and Management Response, Sponsored by the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry and MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN, Compiled by Hwang Hong-son: "Improvement of the Qualitative Standards of Industrial Society"]

[Text] Development of a Unique Pattern of Labor-Employer Wage Negotiations Desired; Differences Between Schooling and Occupation Types Must Be Steadily Resolved

Main Theme: Directions for the Wage Policy and Management Response

Chair: As the spring season approaches, each company is worried about wage adjustment. The government has not published the wage guidelines yet. However, we believe that the government has its own plans.

Director General Chong: We must say that it is due to the restraint for demand for distribution and the sharing of pains and difficulties on the part of the people that our economy has been able to grow steadily with the keynote for stability established. It is assessed that especially the restraint on the part of workers for wage raise has immensely contributed to the stabilization of prices since 1982. Accordingly, we may say that it is a desirable choice in the wage adjustment this year to attempt for the improvement of real wage through the stabilization of prices, while sustaining the keynote of stability of wages up to now.

However, in order to protect the low stratum workers with relatively low wages while maintaining the stability in the rate of wage hike, attendant efforts must be made to drastically improve the wage structure in order to dissolve low wages and to moderate the wage differences between strata by improving the method of distribution of wage resources. Also, with the dissolution of low wages, effects of increased domestic demand can be expected.

Chair: We have just heard the direction of the government policy. What is the standpoint of the Labor Federation?

Secretary General Yi: The government policy direction and the substance of the Labor Federation demand generally agree. Therefore, I will refer only to some

questionable points and points with different views. Recently, the employers organizations have been demanding self-regulated reasonable wages between labor and management. However, we need to analyze with detachment whether the wage hike is being adjusted independently between labor and employer.

Chair: Please let us have a word from President Yang from the business side.

President Yang: Eliminating low wages and wage differences between men and women and between administrative jobs and production jobs is an admirable thing to do. However, if we follow this through, extremely many difficulties will ensue.

In exports alone, due to the recent strong dollar and the weak pound, mark and other currencies, the pressure for reducing unit costs of export commodities is becoming strong. Given the condition that our international competitiveness has become weakened, it is questionable whether or not such improvement is possible.

Chair: Since I am also engaged in an unfavorable kind of industry type, I find many bottlenecks in running my business. We are required to bring in new facilities which call for capital funds. Moreover, international competition is becoming more heated. In adjusting wages the demand of workers is becoming stronger. The labor union at our company is extremely strong with the posture that "they will receive whatever due to them." In contrast to this, business management is becoming difficult. Thus we are in a dilemma. Dr Pak of the Korea Development Institute, please comment.

Dr Pak: I will comment on several points I feel strongly about. First of all, it is about the wage trend. Even amid the recession since 1980, the wage trend has shown a nominal 8 to 9 percent and real 5 to 6 percent growth rates. In an economy with a 7 to 8 percent growth rate of the total gross national product and with a 2 percent increase rate in the number of gainfully employed, we regard achieving a real wage increase rate of 5 to 6 percent as a reasonable level. In Japan, too, during the high growth period from 1950 to 1970 it registered a real 5 percent growth rate, and other advanced nations achieved about a 5 percent growth rate. From such a viewpoint, if we can continuously sustain a 5 to 6 percent trend, we may say that such an economy as a whole is desirable.

Chair: Dr Pak has summarized our wage trend. I wonder if Professor Kim Yun-hwan would comment on this area, too.

Professor Kim: I would like to point out several points only. The basic direction of the wage policy has been indicated in five areas. Delayed wage payment, too, must be considered for the protection of wages. The wage policy must be considered now from the angle of the development of the nation. We have some doubts on the view that eliminating low wages will contribute to the expansion of domestic demand. The reason is that the wage standard is too low. Although some contend for a wage policy for the stabilization of prices, prices have been stabilized largely by the decline in overseas equipment and materials prices and interest rates, the stabilization of real estate prices and industrial products, the stabilization of the business cycles. Thus it is difficult to see that this has been achieved by holding down wages.

Chair: How specifically has the direction of the government wage policy for this year been formulated?

Director General Chong: First of all, with the guidance for adjusting reasonable wages, we will actively induce enterprises to decide the wage hike at enterprise units through an agreement between labor and employer. Second, the top priority task in this year's wage policy designed to stabilize the nominal wage may be said to be the elimination of wages below 100,000 won. Third, we have a policy for stressing the relaxation of wage differences. We will concentrate on the excessive beginning wage differences according to educational levels and between different kinds of occupation type, and on wage differences between men and women. Fourth, we aim for an early settlement of wage negotiations. The government is providing guidance for concentrated settlement of wage negotiation periods in March and April in the first half of the year and in July and August in the latter half of the year in order to prevent friction between labor and employer over wage negotiations and to prevent in advance the waste of manpower and the lowering of productivity due to the prolongation of negotiations. Fifth, it is the rational improvement of the wage system. We are encouraging them to absorb fixed and uniform allowances with a strong basic character into the basic pay, to stay away from the personal wage or the seniority system and strengthen the elements of the pay according to function and the wage on job evaluation in the basic pay system, and on the other hand, to pay allowances commensurate with productivity in the allowance system.

Chair: Then, what kind of analysis does the Labor Federation make of this and what kind of direction does it set as a result of this?

Secretary General Yi: From now on we must see to it that independent adjustment both in name and substance be carried out. They say that during the past several years workers have restrained themselves from demanding wage boost, but rather they have been suppressed not to do it. Although, needless to say the elimination of low wages will contribute to the promotion of domestic demand to some extent, its scale is so small that its contribution can be questionable. The elimination of low wages below 100,000 won has been demanded by the Labor Federation since two or three years ago, but it has not been solved yet. We must adopt now an active posture in dealing with it. In this sense we regard the introduction of the minimum wage system more important than the elimination of low wages through the improvement in the method of distribution of wage resources. Also, since the method of accumulating the improvement of productivity has not been generalized, in the problem of distribution different views are presented at the time of wage adjustment between labor and employer.

In the relaxation of wage differences the government has attempted to solve the differences through guidance, but could guidance alone be sufficient?

Complaints about bonuses and allowances are serious, too.

In the response on the part of management, it must be kept in mind that by depending on low wages it cannot strengthen its international competitiveness. For, with products through low wages we cannot compete with Communist China or developing nations.

Chair: Although enterprises have immediate difficulties in eliminating low wages, could President Yang elaborate this with specific references?

President Yang: Even in our labor standard law, the overtime rate is 50 percent, which is more than that in the United States and Japan. Then, we add to this the reserve for employee retirement allowance, thus we enterprises must bear large expenses. Even if we talk about the low wages below 100,000 won, the actual cost is more likely over 150,000 won when dormitory fees and fringe benefits are added on.

Especially since the government has slighted the light industries, financing has become difficult, and we pay as much as 20 percent of custom duties on imported new machines, thus the production costs are high. Since management is in extreme difficulty now due to wages, facilities, international competition, and interest rates, we find that a uniform application of the elimination of low wages is extremely difficult. Also, the nature of enterprises varies. It would be difficult if one tried to solve with one stroke these problems that have piled up during a 25-year period.

Wage differences between administrative positions and production positions are generated by the actual low level of the production function adaptability. At school, teaching materials of 10 years old are still being used. Education should be blamed seriously for this.

Wage differences between men and women are also due to women's low rate of job settlement. If we are required to reduce differences in such an area, ultimately we may not hire women to start with. Since productivity varies with enterprises, too, it is difficult to rashly apply it with uniformity.

Dr Pak: Wage negotiations are also a problem. In advanced countries such as the United States and Japan, a unique wage negotiation format has been developed.

I wish that in our country, too, a unique wage negotiation pattern would be established. The Labor Federation and the government appear to hold on to the primacy of the parties concerned, but the government influence is enormous. In the future, only if the organization of workers is strengthened, will it be possible to exclude the government influence. Also, since inflation has subsided, prospects for a new pattern to emerge are bright.

Also, for solving the problem of eliminating wage differences and low wages I regard that rather than administrative measures such as "guidance," the legislation of a minimum wage system would be much more effective. Since we find considerable differences between occupation types and enterprises through an analysis of data related to low wages, its legislation is desirable.

Wage differences are too large compared with those in Japan and Taiwan. In the case of the differences between production positions and intermediate managerial positions, in an extreme case the difference is more than 10 times. In this kind of case, the slogan, "sharing life and death," becomes nothing but a hollow one.

Professor Kim: The wage policy must be viewed from the angle of export competitiveness. The era of low wages is gone. I believe that the direction of the wage policy should be set for high wages, high productivity, and low costs, and the direction of management should be reviewed in terms of improved facilities and technical organization.

At last, I regard that the wage policy should be viewed from the angle of political and social stability, because if wage adjustment is not smoothly carried out, labor-employer disputes will occur, which may impair social stability.

Chair: Thank you for your attendance and your good words.

10372

CS0: 4107/122

DAILY COMMENTS ON CONFISCATION OF SUBVERSIVE BOOKS

SK060757 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 5 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Illegal and Subversive Publications Should Be Controlled Prudently"]

[Text] The recent confiscation of books at publishing companies, bookstores, and printing shops was a shocking event. On 4 May, the spokesman of the Ministry of Culture and Information said that subversive and illegal publications and other underground printed matter which lauds communism and instigates a revolution of violence would be eliminated through strict control.

We would like to make it clear that we agree with the authorities in regarding it as an unjust phenomenon to disseminate illegal printed matter by exploiting the freedom of academic activities and the policy of promoting publishing activities. At the same time, however, we would like to note the problems which arise in the work of preventing the dissemination of illegal printed matters in the society. We understand that books and other printed matter violating Clause No 4 of the Law on the Registration of Publishing [phrase indistinct] copies of sample books to the Ministry of Culture and Information through municipal or provincial authorities should be considered illegal. However, the clause requiring the submission of sample books is very ambiguous. There are actually no clear rules on the timing of the submission of sample books, on the procedural matters regarding the submission of sample books and their dissemination, and on the issuance of the receipt. What is clear is that a fine of less than 50,000 won is imposed if the clause regarding the submission of sample books is violated. However, whether or not the fine prohibits the dissemination of the books is not clear. In case of a similar law on the import and dissemination of foreign printed matter, the submission of sample books to the government authorities should be made 48 hours before dissemination, and the minister of culture and information makes a final judgment on whether or not the imported printed matter is suspected of being likely to disrupt the national constitution or hurt public order and customs. Thus, the rule on the submission of samples of domestic printed matter is comparatively obscure.

Meanwhile, it should be noted that the disruption of the national constitution, the praise of communism, the creation of social disorder, and the spread of false distorted facts constitute offenses in accordance with the National Security Law, but the court makes decision on this. Hence, the prohibition of the sale of books and their confiscation require a court ruling. In this regard,

we note the need to control by law. In other words, the rule regarding the submission of sample books and the legality of dissemination should be guaranteed by the receipt of sample books. The issuance of the receipt for sample books can be withheld if dissemination is prohibited, but the final decision to prohibit dissemination should be made by the court. In this regard, it is desirable to organize a government screening committee.

We hear voices worrying about a possible setback in the ideological educational and academic activities which have been broadened at long last, and there are views questioning the criterion for the confiscation of books and the prohibition of sales. These voices must not be ignored.

In the open system being pursued by our country, the work of widening the system's scope is carried out through the intellectual confidence of the people. In this regard, we would like to stress that a comprehensive step should be taken in order to progressively reflect the recent commotions of confiscation in the future, and that everything should be done by the authorities, the publishing companies, and the people in a manner respecting legal procedures and steps.

CSO: 4107/161

S. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

DJP TERMS BOOK CONFISCATION AS CLUMSY

SK121258 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 10 May 85 p 3

[Article from the column "Central Tower"]

[Text] Admitting that the government's recent confiscation of and control over the impure books lacked principle and was impromptu, reducing trust in the government, the DJP plans to take a pertinent corrective action and to urge the government to reprove those officials responsible.

On 10 May, a party-post holder said: Because the work was carried out in a very clumsy and childish manner, the plan to confiscate impure books made made shameful.

Another official concerned said: If those concerned wanted to control impure books, they should have prepared a list of books to be controlled after carefully reading them. They should not have carried out their work in such a manner. What is the point of allowing a certain article to be carried in a monthly magazine while a book that carried the same article was confiscated?

In particular, the book written by Pak Kwon-hum, who has been informally designated as chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Public Information Committee, with the title "The Political Scene" and the book written by Kim Tae-chung with the title "Letters Written in Prison" were included in banned books. Being indicated as erroneous, this was corrected immediately. The DJP authorities said that the recent action was taken without any preliminary discussion with the party at all.

CSO: 4107/162

HIGH-TECH SCIENTISTS' TRAINING RECEIVES TOP PRIORITY

Year 2000 Projections

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] The enthusiasm of domestic firms, and especially large firms, for autonomous manpower development is growing.

This is because of the rapid speed of development of new advanced technology in semiconductors, genetic engineering and new materials, and also because the companies are coming to understand that developing and obtaining expert manpower to handle these kinds of advanced technological fields is an urgent issue if they are to survive the international competition that is becoming hotter day by day.

For some time, domestic companies have, each in their own way, carried out their own self-styled training of high-quality manpower, it is true, but it has been noted that their methods have at times seemed haphazard.

However, of late, companies are becoming keenly impressed with the need for manpower development, and there may be discerned an active movement toward, for example, the establishment of long-term plans for the development of superior human resources.

Some companies have already set up and begun to implement detailed human resource plans targeted for the year 2000, each company vying with the others as it pushes forward its particular plan.

General managers of some conglomerates are very interested in manpower training and have shown hitherto unprecedented enthusiasm in directly participating in establishing these plans; it is anticipated that in the future the development of superior human resources on a private sector firm basis will show great advances.

As corporate groups face the 21st century, their strategies for obtaining and developing superior human resources are as follows.

The Daewoo group

Daewoo, at a meeting of group company presidents last October 27, followed the instructions of Group President Kim U-chung to fix detailed goals for securing a total of 7,874 high-quality personnel by the year 2000, including 1,012 Ph.D's, 2,468 masters' degree holders and 4,394 researchers.

To achieve this goal, it is planned, first, this year to invest 0.1 percent of the years' anticipated sales of 7.5 trillion won into various types of education, fostering 24 Ph.D's, 221 masters' degree holders and 946 researchers, while sending 90 persons abroad for masters' and doctoral level studies.

Daewoo's educational investment this year has increased by 2.5 billion won over last year, an increase of 0.17 percent in terms of ratio to sales volume.

The Lucky-Gold Star Group

Lucky-Gold Star, which has as its goal "the best in human resources group training," designated last year "human resources development year" and has instituted long-term manpower development planning, already deciding on a framework for development of human resources looking toward the 21st century.

According to this plan, Lucky-Gold Star is to have some 10,000 researchers in all by the year 2000, including 250 in chemistry and 750 in electronics, electricity and telecommunications, with 1,000 Ph.D's, some 2,600 masters' degree holders and 6,400 bachelors' degree holders. In all, this will reach 10 times the present number.

To support this plan, Lucky-Gold Star this year plans to invest 17 billion won, or 0.2 percent of the years' anticipated sales revenue. For the 15 year period from 1986 to 2000, Lucky-Gold Star plans to invest 1.5 trillion won in all in training and education expenses.

The company invested 5.95 billion won--0.1 percent of sales--in 1983, and 13.6 billion won--0.18 percent of sales--in 1984, with 2,120 persons receiving technical training, practical training or training through inspection trips during the 2-year period.

The Samsung Group

Following the belief of Company President Yi Pyong-ch'ol that "the company is people," Samsung is to be outdone by no other group in placing importance on human resource development.

A 5-year plan, starting in 1984, has been established and is underway to train Ph.D's and masters' degree holders, to train and ensure a long-term supply of high-quality technical manpower. Establishment of a long-term plan extending to the year 2000 is also in the final stages of preparation. According to the 5-year plan, Samsung will have 203 Ph.D's and 1,721 masters' degree holders by 1988, hiring or training an average of 350 per year for the purpose.

During 1984, investment in education at the conglomerate group level was 13 billion won; 460,000 man-days of various kinds of education were received, including 807 persons in overseas training.

This year, educational funds are to be increased to 18 billion won, to be used to provide various types of education for 550,000 total man-days, including 1,500 persons sent abroad for study or training, with a concentration in high-tech fields such as semiconductors, computers, genetic engineering and new materials.

The Hyundai Group

The Hyundai group, taking as its motto the slogan "education leads management" and aware that education is the only way for the company to survive and move ahead in the international environment, is placing great emphasis on education for human resources development.

As of the end of January, Hyundai had 23 Ph.D's, including 9 in the electronics field, 6 in medium industries, 5 in marine studies, 2 in the automotive field and 1 in the construction field. The company plans to obtain approximately 20 additional Ph.D's during the current year.

Hyundai's development of human resources in specialized fields such as electronics, automobiles, medium industry and marine development is currently being vigorously advanced, largely at research institutes, through overseas study, study at other institutions and short and long-term training. Hyundai's manpower development institute, established as an independent organ, has responsibility for in-house education in general fields.

KIST Invites U.S. Scientists

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 1 Feb 85 p 8

[Text] The Korean Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) has decided to separately establish and operate, through a science foundation, a window to induce high-quality overseas brainpower [to return to Korea]. KIST has decided to set up and assist production engineering centers in different fields at universities as core organizations, creating a system for linked cooperation between universities and industry.

According to KIST on the 31st, the talent inducement window being newly established at the science foundation will draw 355 Korean scientists and technicians from the United States, Europe and Canada, providing employment arrangements at government sponsored research institutes and at universities. There are also plans to actively assist with short-term activities by overseas scientific talent.

Together with this program, KIST has decided to expand high-quality technical manpower training overseas and in industry for doctoral degree recipients, selecting and sending 285 persons this year. This is a 35 percent increase over last year.

KIST plans to set up university production engineering centers in different high technology fields, collecting the newest technological information and enabling students to practice with and master current technology in advanced fields that can be applied in the industrial world, while making it possible for practical production technology development to be expanded at the universities.

Related to the establishment of production engineering centers, KIST has decided to initiate 60 additional excellence research groups in 1985, providing assistance with research funds to 120 such groups in all.

KIST is to invest more than 70 percent of the 7.8 billion won allocated for cultivation of basic science in 1985 to research conducted by excellence groups.

12837

CSO: 4107/093

DJP SUPPORTS HIGH TECHNOLOGY LEGISLATION

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 12 Feb 85 p 12

[Article by Kang Yong-hyon]

[Text] The legislative proposals for the six basic laws that the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] plans to push in the forthcoming 12th National Assembly for the purpose of laying foundations for the highly industrialized welfare society in the 21st century may simply be viewed as an expression of its intention to transform our society into a highly industrialized welfare society on the basis of high technology. Let us look at the details for such efforts by examining the legislative purposes and the basic points of the six proposed basic legislative bills--the Technical Development Law for the Space Industry, the Basic Law for the Development of the Ocean, the High Technology Industrial Park Law, the Substitute Energy Development Promotion Law, and the Basic National Computer Network and Information Society Promotion Law.

Viewing space as "a future territory vaster than the ocean", the DJP has recognized space science and technology which is essential for its development as the composite technology of the highly advanced field which is important in the development of the nation's industry. Also, by linking space science and technology with the science and technology of national defense, it plans to develop communications and earth explorations by means of artificial satellites, and to utilize the technology to develop space weapons and construct a space factory.

In other words, it plans to make space development a long-term national project, establish the space development policy through the participation of all the people, and make the organizations and agencies cooperate organically.

To undertake space development efficiently from a national point of view, a national space development commission will be set up and a space science center will be established to conduct research on space science and technology.

Also, to enable cooperative research organically among the government agencies, public research organizations, academia, industries, and the consultative commission for space development, and to promote space-related industries' research, the current laws for the promotion of technological development will either be revised or supplemented.

In preparation for the population increase in the 21st century, it plans to actively utilize the ocean, which has been called the last place of survival for mankind, by enacting a basic law for the development of the ocean for the purpose of securing food, minerals, and energy resources.

It plans to consolidate the system of ocean policies by establishing a council to review the ocean development policy for the purpose of promoting ocean development efficiently and drawing-up a long-term national strategy.

It also plans to promote technical developments and to nurture various ocean industries.

It is estimated that there is a high possibility for our country, which is surrounded by water on three sides, to utilize the resources of the ocean.

If we cultivate and increase the quality of fish in the 460 square kilometers of ocean surrounding the southern coast, 500,000 tons of fish can be produced annually. Also, there is a prospect that from the deep sea beds, 3 million tons of manganite and more than 40,000 tons of nickel will be produced annually.

Also, on the west coast, there is a strong possibility that power will be generated by the tide by utilizing the difference between the high and low tides. If 700,000 kilowatts of power can be generated by tide power annually, for example, every year about \$200 million worth of oil can be saved. The value of the ocean resources is thus high.

The Basic Laws of Ocean Development are to legislate such matters as ocean environment preservation and ocean pollution, not to mention the utilization of ocean resources. It will aid the functions of ocean research and induce cooperative research among the industries, academia, and research organizations.

The DJP has decided to promote the enactment of the Industrial Park Law for High Technology to nurture high technology industries in provincial urban areas and to bring about regional economic development.

As a base of regional development, which makes technology its nucleus, the sites for technological industrial parks will be selected and developed. Their adjacent areas will be included in this development process.

Under the principle that high technology industrial parks will not be established in the areas where a high concentration of industries already exist, the industrial parks will be used as a base for stimulating the regional economies.

The present plan for selecting industrial parks is to select a region where there is no excessive concentration of industries, and which is adjacent to a mother city, has an engineering college, a fair level of industrial concentration, and easy access to high-speed transportation facilities.

According to the plan, high technology industries such as the semiconductor, computer and related equipment, bio-engineering, and genetic engineering industries will be established in the high technology industrial park.

The United States and Japan have already been promoting and developing a concentration of high technology industries in one particular area. In 1983, the United States Department of Commerce defined what a high-technology industry was and drew up guidelines for the locations of industrial parks which are suitable for those high-tech industries.

In Japan also, the government is actively involved in constructing a technopolis. The central government is creating an atmosphere for the construction of a technopolis and letting the local, self-governing organizations undertake the project voluntarily. To this end, the government has already drawn up a plan to help them financially. In 1984, the government spent 1.5 billion yen from the budget to subsidize the research and development of regions.

The DJP has decided to propose a substitute energy development promotion law to develop substitute energy efficiently and quickly in preparation for the dwindling petroleum energy sources, which are expected to be exhausted in 30 years.

It plans to institutionalize the development of substitute energy and the multilateralization of energy. Further, for the development of substitute energy, it plans to create an integrated development promotion organization consisting of specialists in the field and industries promoting the project.

Furthermore, to enable the guidance of the substitute energy development technology on a long-term basis, it plans to propose a legislation for the establishment of funds. In addition, by revising the related laws, such as the petroleum business law and the taxation law, it will promote substitute energy development.

By so doing, we can expect our degree of dependence on petroleum to lower, make the supply of domestic resources smooth, and prevent the environmental pollution also.

It means that by reducing our total dependence on the foreign energy supply, we can remove the unstable factor of the international balance of payment resulting from the fluctuations of the oil prices, and at the same time, by developing pollution-free energy, we can protect the natural environment. Moreover, it plans to develop the energy industry by utilizing bio-engineering technology.

In preparation for the era of the highly advanced information industry in the 21st century, it plans to develop the communication, electronics, computer, and software industries. To support such undertakings, it has decided to enact laws concerning the basic national computer network and the promotion of their information-oriented society.

Through this law it intends to effectively manage five major computer networks such as the main administration network, the main monetary network, the education and research network, the national defense network, and the public security network. It also intends to nurture the information and communication industries.

Further, it plans to introduce legal protection devices for the disc which is developed by information-handling technology, and widely provide the people with computer manufacturing technology education.

Besides, it will promote the national standardization of information communication methods, and under the control of the Ministry of Communications, information handling manpower will be created. In so doing, it plans to improve the quality of the people's lives in the 21st century by preventing, for instance, crimes through the use of a computer network.

At the same time, it intends to improve the people's health and the quality of the labor force by enacting the people's food and nutrition management law.

As our economy has begun to develop, the level of people's income has risen. As a result, new phenomena that some people have become overly nutrition conscious, and that the medical expenses have been rising as adulthood diseases increase have developed.

Under the judgment that the imbalance of the people's nutrition management lowers the quality of manpower and impedes economic growth, the DJP has decided to enact a law concerning national food and nutrition management to improve the labor productivity of the people.

By supplementing and revising the supply and demand policy of agricultural and fishery products which have been maintained so far from the standpoint of the increase of income of farm families, it plans to deal with the matter from the standpoint of the people's nutrition management. According to its plan, it will create a research organization which is to exclusively study the problem concerning the people's

nutrition. Also, by setting up a policy review council, it intends to rationally guide the management of the people's nutrition.

Further, it plans to expand the research on the relationship between specific food items and disease, and find a way to make adequate nutrition available to the poor people.

12474

CSO: 4107/107

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OF TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT DESCRIBED

Seoul KISUL KWANLI in Korean No 2, 1985 pp 6-9

/Article by Kim Song-ch'ol, Director General of the Information Industry Bureau, Ministry of Science and Technology: "Direction of Policy for Accelerating Support to Technology Development"/

/Text/ I. Introduction

A recent report compiled by the Korea Development Institute depicts the future shape of our society as that in the 2000's a highly sophisticated welfare society based on high tech industries will unfold. Even without relying on this report, if we look around our surroundings a little more carefully, we will be able to witness that rapid and deep-rooted social change due to technological innovation is being forged.

The development of the 256K DRAM and its advance to a mass production system represents a rapid growth of our semiconductor industry. Since this provides a strong support base for related computer and electronics industries, it is contributing immensely to the acceleration of our transformation to an information society.

The way for our survival in this age of technological innovation is to muster all our strength and march forward for technological development. Solving the shortage of domestic resources, winning in the fierce international trade war, absorbing hundreds of thousands of new population for employment every year, and especially strengthening firmly national security against the threat of the bellicose communist bands--all these are possible through the strengthening of the national potential through technological development.

Enterprises which are the main actors in industrial technological development must respond effectively to such need of called-for technological development. And the government must provide the motive factor for technological innovation by providing the support measures for compensating for risks involved in such technological innovation and for proper recovery of investment costs in technological innovation.

With the start of the Fifth Republic in 1980, we may say that the support system for industries such as taxation and financing has been established with the full-scale promotion of the policy for technological innovation. In the future,

we are required to place emphasis in the policy on upgrading the efficiency in the management of such support policy that we have pursued so far, and on seeking measures for gradual solution of problems caused by the uniform application of the support policy.

In the following we will have an overview of the support measures which have reached a stage of establishment, and we will follow this up briefly with the future direction.

II. Support Measures for Industrial Technological Development

I. Tax Support

a. Support and Aid to the Research and Development Stage

(1) Reserve Fund for Technological Development

This is a system which enables enterprises to secure their own funds for technological development with stability by recognizing as loss in advance expenses to be incurred in the future for technological development of enterprises for application technology development of manufacturing, construction, technical service industries and electronic computer organizations, and for processing, assembling and consolidation of the information processing industry and defense industries, the research and development, financing, and insurance industries. Thus it is designed to accelerate newly developing technological development. This is a unique system in our country, which together with the investment tax reduction, forms the two major pillars.

In the case of investment tax reduction, it is effective when enterprises continuously invest year after year in technological development. However, when enterprises face financial difficulty due to rapid business fluctuations or recessions, the effectiveness for inducing investment of enterprises is reduced by half. On the other hand, the reserve fund system is designed to reserve investment in technological development to be made in the future when enterprises have much profits. Thus it has the effectiveness of making up the reduction of investment in technological development due to extreme business fluctuations or recessions. And it also serves as a means for the technological development division of enterprises to secure stable funds and to guarantee the implementation of projects.

The amount of the reserve funds deposited was increased from 56.6 billion won by 55 businesses in 1983 to 128.4 billion won by 209 businesses in 1984. This shows that the technological development reserve fund system is being established.

(2) Tax Reduction for Technological and Manpower Development Costs

In the case when enterprises (in the objective industries types for reserve fund) defray technological development costs and manpower development costs and manpower development costs, incentive is given to investment in technological development by deducting the corporation tax and income tax amounts equivalent to 10/100 of the amounts defrayed.

Although the deduction of the appreciation duty amount is allowed in the United States and Japan, since relative investment in technological development is inadequate, the tax amount deduction is allowed in all technological development costs.

(3) Exemption of the Local Tax on Real Estate Used for Enterprises Research
In the case when research institutes attached to enterprises have more than 30 key personnel (holding the bachelor of science and engineering degree and higher), the acquisition tax, registration tax, and property tax up to seven times of the building space area in the real estate tax acquired for the newly construction of research institutes are exempted. By doing this, the filling of the infrastructure for research and development of enterprises is being accelerated.

(4) Reduction of Custom Duties on Research Articles
Of research articles for the research and development of new products and new technology imported by enterprises research institutes and industrial technology research cooperatives, for those 177 items listed in the Ministry of Finance ordinance, 65 to 70 percent of custom duties is reduced so as to allow enterprises to acquire sufficient equipment and materials needed for research and development.

(5) Exemption of Special Excise Tax on Research Samples
In the case when samples imported by enterprises' research institutes and industrial research cooperatives are subject to the special excise tax, the excise tax will be exempted in order to accelerate the development of new products and new technology development through reverse engineering by enterprises.

(6) Tax Exemption or Special Depreciation of Plant and Equipment Investment for Research and Experiment
Of Plant and equipment investment for research and experiment of enterprises, amounts equivalent to 8/100 (10/100 when domestic equipment and materials are used) are deducted from the corporate or income tax. Or amounts equivalent to 90/100 of the acquisition amount are allowed as special depreciation in order to induce the expansion of plant and equipment investment for research and experiment of enterprises.

(7) Exemption of Income Tax for Foreign Technicians
This is a system for exempting the income tax of foreign technicians who offer service to indigenous people for their income earned for five years since their offer of service in Korea. This is a system to aid domestic enterprises to learn new technology from foreign technicians.

b. Support and Aid to the Enterprise Stage

(1) Tax Exemption of Investment for the Enterprises of New Technology
When investment for turning new technology into business is made, amounts equivalent to 6/100 (10/100 for using domestic equipment and materials) are exempted from the corporate tax or the income tax for the purpose of compensating for the invested capital. Or amounts equivalent to 50/100 of the acquisition price of the property concerned are allowed to be counted as loss as depreciation costs for the year in which the acquisition occurs in order to accelerate the new technological development of enterprises.

(2) Discounting of Profit in the Difference of Stock Transfers of Venture Capital Firms
The transfer margin caused by the transfer of stocks or investment share of small and medium enterprises (venture businesses) which are designed by venture capital companies to turn newly developed technology or its application into business is deleted from the computation of profit and loss from revenue of the tax year in order to actively support the turning of new technology into business.

c. Support and Aid to the Market Advancing Stage

(1) Reduction or Exemption of the Special Excise Tax on Imported Articles for Technological Development

Of imported articles for technological development, those that are designated as necessary for the expansion of domestic demand from the viewpoint of export strategy will be imposed with graduated tax rates, 10 percent, 40 percent, and 70 percent by stages for 6 years from the date of designation in order to strengthen the market competitiveness of new technological products.

(2) Tax Reduction or Exemption of Technological Income

On income generated by the transfer of the patent right and the utility model patent, the corporate tax or the income tax is not imposed. On the leasing income, the corporate tax or the income tax is exempted for 6 years (including the first leasing year) in order to actively induce the utilization of the patent right and to accelerate the turning of domestic technology to business.

(3) Income Tax Deduction System for Technical Service Industry

For indigenous persons who manage technological service businesses, amounts equivalent to 50/100 of income generated by such businesses are deducted from the income of each tax year in order to raise the level of domestic technological service, and to actively support and aid the turning of domestic technology to marketing.

2. Support and Aid in Finance and Financing

a. Support and Aid of Government Subsidies through Specific Research and Development Projects

Government funds are boldly invested in the priority development of pivotal industrial technology in order to actively accelerate with plans the development of high tech industries so as to improve the international balance of payments, economization technology to improve high energy-consuming industrial structure, dual (energy-saving and automation) technology to improve the productivity of industries, production improvement technology through the digestion and improvement of imported technology, high tech to build the base for future industries, public and welfare-related technology, and technology to solve common bottlenecks at industrial sites. The plans called for investment of 13.3 billion won in 1982, 20 billion won each in 1983 and 1984, and 30 billion won in 1985. A long-term and intermediate plan (1985-1991) for national policy research and development to effectively accelerate this project will be formulated and implemented.

Table 1. Support and Aid of Financial Institutions to Technological Development

	(Unit: 100 million won)	
	1984	1985
Korea Development Bank	612	700
Small and Medium Industry Bank	273	400
Technological Development, Inc.	570 (218)	600 (300)
Technological Finance, Inc.	-	240 (120)
Development Investment, Inc.	33 (33)	30 (30)
Technology Promotion, Inc.	2 (2)	6 (6)
Total:	1,490 (253)	1,976 (456)

Note: () denotes amount of support to venture capital (such as conditional financing, investment, credit loans).

b. Supply of Financial Funds Through Financial Institutions

Through such financial institutions as the Korea Development Bank and other banks, large amounts of funds with favorable conditions in terms of procedures and collateral compared with general financial loans have been supplied. The total amount is expected to rapidly rise from 149 billion won in 1984 to 197.6 billion won in 1985.

On the other hand, in supplying financing for technological development the ratio of conditional financing will be gradually increased. Beginning in 1985 a technology credit warranty system will be established and managed in order to guarantee the excellence and marketability of technology, unsecured financial support to creative technicians and small and medium enterprises will be expanded.

3. Industry Policy Support

a. Improvement of the Government Procurement System

(1) Implementation of Advanced Announcement System of Government Procurement

The government and government-invested institutions are establishing and announcing in advance items as the objects of procurement for three years to come, so as to allow private sector enterprises to develop and supply, with planning, procurement articles.

In 1984, three agencies, the Office of Railroads, the Korea Electric Power Corporation, and the Korea Telecommunications Corporation, planned, established, and announced volumes of articles amounting to 1.705 trillion won for 414 articles. In the future this will expand to the Ministry of Construction, Seoul Special City, and other agencies.

(2) Bidding System for Quality, Performance and Efficiency

At the time of government procurement, not only commodity prices but also their quality, performance and efficiency are comprehensively evaluated in order to induce technological competition among enterprises. In accordance with the revision of the 1983 budgetary accounting law, a legal basis for this was provided, and from 1985 on commodity procurement will be announced by stages. The objective commodities for the first stage are transformers, motors, pumps, and boilers, and the list of objective commodities will be gradually expanded.

(3) Qualifying New Products Developers as Bidders

Qualifying participants in general competitive bidding has been relaxed to qualify as bidders those who own or lease necessary facilities and stores, even if they have not engaged in business appropriate to objective commodities.

b. Protection of New Technological Products

In order to compensate for development costs of new domestic technological products and to guarantee their reasonable profit, such measures for protection as the control of imports of similar products for five years for new domestic technological products approved by the Minister of Science and Technology, and the prohibition of duplicated manufacturing of the same product have been taken.

c. Strengthening of Technical Support and Assistance to Small and Medium Enterprises

When a little aid is given to small and medium enterprises engaged in manufacturing, businesses that can acquire international competitiveness can be discovered early and these are given technological guidance with priority through invested research institutes. In 1984, 192 such promising businesses were aided with technological guidance, and in 1985 more than 300 businesses will be aided. On the other hand, support to and nurturing of bottleneck technologies at site, including molds, casting, plating, and heat treatment have been strengthened.

d. Liberalization of Technology Transfer

When domestic technological development is impossible or when costs of domestic technological development are too exorbitant, or the improvement of domestic technological potential through the introduction of advanced technology is necessary, the approval system was applicable to those enterprises desiring such technology transfers. However, beginning in 1984 this system was switched to a declaration system for technology introduction so that enterprises could judge and introduce on their own advanced technology.

III. Results and Tasks for Future Promotion

1. Results

As we have examined, through various support and assistance measures for the acceleration of industrial technology development the will of enterprises for technological development has been stimulated with the result that enterprises have grappled in earnest with technological development.

Many results of development are evident in the lead frame alloy for semiconductors, new polybutyrene terephthalate resins (PBT) material, a new type of color monitor, the radio telephone, the liver fluke cure, the machining center, the lime calcination furnace, the urine test paper for clinical diagnosis.

In terms of indicies, the number of enterprise research institutes was increased from 53 in 1983 to 152 in 1984, and the number of research personnel was rapidly increased from 2,100 to 7,700. On the other hand, the number of industrial technology cooperatives was 11 in 1981 with 56 enterprises participating, and this was rapidly increased to 18 cooperatives with 228 enterprises participating. The amount of investment in technological development increased its share over sales, 0.54 percent, in 1981 to 0.66 percent in 1984.

The reserve fund for technological development, too, was increased from 56.6 billion won in 1983 to 128.4 billion won in 1984.

2. Future Tasks

Support and assistance measures are tentatively consolidated basically as of now in terms of system. However, in terms of substance much room is left for re-examination and supplementation. In the future, inadequacy will be improved and supplemented gradually.

This is briefly reviewed as described below.

First, it is the problem of discriminatory support and assistance to large enterprises on the one hand, and small and medium enterprises on the other. So far the support and assistance system has been uniformly applied to small,

medium and large enterprises with comparative disadvantage to small and medium enterprises. Standards are needed to be adjusted so as to allow small and medium enterprises to enjoy substantial benefit.

Secondly, it is the problem of discriminatory support and assistance to high technology and existing technology. Since high technology requires for its development much investment and risk, adjustment must be made so as to provide stronger support and assistance to high technology compared with the improvement of existing technology.

Thirdly, it is the problem of discrimination between stages of technological development. Since risk, technological capacity and investment ratio are different according to stages of technological development, support and assistance to these will be differentiated and adjusted according to stages.

Fourthly, it is the problem of balancing between domestic technological development and advanced technological introduction. This must be adjusted gradually in the dimension of optimum long-term and short-term national interest after comprehensively judging its economic and technical phases.

10372

CSO: 4107/116

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES; INVESTMENT INSUFFICIENT

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Feb 85 p 10

[Text] Company Research Institutes Established; Rapid Growth Trend

The world is now entering an age of intensely hot technological competition. This is because countries that fall behind in the technological competition will inevitably lose their place in international society, and also because having technology and a technology development capacity have emerged as the keys to national development.

Accordingly, various countries in the world, including advanced countries like the United States and Japan, of course, and developing countries as well, are engaged in an intensely hot competition to develop high technology.

In particular, from the viewpoint of our country, with a large population, small land area, and an insufficiency of noteworthy natural resources, the importance of technological development cannot be stressed too much.

The government is promoting a strong "technology drive" policy going into the 1980's in order to deal actively with this kind of changing situation.

Moreover, the government has designated this year the "year of technology" and is continuing to strengthen policy assistance to companies that are responding to the challenge of high technology. Companies, which, after all, have the principal role to play in technology development, are also devoting their full energies to technological development, not to be outdone by the government's positive plan to provide assistance for technological development. This is well attested to by the fact that as investment in development of technology has expanded, companies have been getting away from a research structure having just a "development office" or "office for experiments," and are setting up separate affiliated research institutes.

The number of such company-affiliated research institutes, only 53 in 1981, increased to 83 in 1982, to 122 in 1983, and to 152 in 1984, a growth trend of 30 to 40 percent each year.

Considering affiliated research institutes on an industry-by-industry basis, the electric and electronics industries, with 41 research institutes, or 72.0 percent of the total, have the most. Next are the chemical industry, with 38, or 25.0 percent, and the machinery and metals industry, with 31, or 20.4 percent.

Continuing with other industries, the food processing field has 21 research institutes, or 13.8 percent, the textile field has 8 research institutes, or 5.3 percent and all other fields have 13 research institutes, or 8.5 percent.

Company-affiliated research institutes, which have a short history in our country, are working hard to make systematic provisions and put together a research environment suitable for carrying on effective research activities.

In terms of physical arrangements, company-affiliated research institutes nearly all use a separate building or a detached area in the plant or company headquarters. In only a few cases do companies rent other facilities.

There is a trend, as time goes by, for company-affiliated research institutes having an independent building to become more numerous, while on the other hand those using separate areas in a plant or at company headquarters, or using rented facilities, gradually to become a smaller portion of the total.

Technology Investment Still Low

Investment in development, which reflects a company's technological development activities, is also growing rapidly with the increase in the establishment of research institutes. Company R & D investment as a percentage of sales, only 0.97 percent in 1982, increased to 1.16 percent in 1983 and recorded a level of 1.46 percent last year.

However, compared with the 2 to 3 percent of GNP that most developed countries invest in research and development activities, the scale of our country's investment in technological development is at an extremely low level.

In the case of neighboring Japan, private sector companies' R & D costs last year reached a total of 3.3 trillion yen. The R & D expenses for a single company, Hitachi, Ltd, alone was almost as much as our country's total R & D expenditure.

Thus Hitachi's R & D cost last year, 210 billion yen (about 700 billion won in Korean currency), was close to our country's overall level of 700 billion won, 200 billion won of which was invested by the government and 500 billion won of which was invested by private-sector companies.

Companies having an in-house research institute that also maintain a technical development reserve fund as an internal source of funds for effective future investment in technological development increased in number, from 41 in 1982 to 63 in 1983. However, this figure still remains at one-half of the total.

Examining the use of company funds for the development of technology, more than 40 percent is spent for facilities and to obtain equipment and materials. One can see that companies having in-house research institutes are making efforts to invest in facilities for research activities.

Moreover, the greatest proportion of expenses, after those for facilities and machines and materials, is for salaries and raw materials, showing that the technological development of companies is still at an initial stage.

There has been a great increase each year in the number of full-time staff dedicated to research carrying out companies' technological development activities. The number increased from 2,086 researchers in 1981 to 3,095 in 1982, 5,054 in 1983 and to 6,917 in 1984. If research assistants and management personnel are added to full-time research personnel, personnel employed by company-affiliated research institutes total some 12,700.

In particular, the proportion of high quality full-time research personnel (those having Ph.D's or masters degrees) is greatly increasing every year. In 1982 11.2 percent of all full-time research personnel had masters or doctoral degrees. This increased to 12.5 percent in 1983 and went on to reach 24.5 percent of the total last year, with 99 Ph.D's and 1,595 holders of master's degrees, or 1,694 in all.

With the increase in numbers of research personnel, the average number of researchers per institute, which indirectly indicates the extent of research activities taking place at the institutes, increased from 39 in 1981 to 46 in 1984.

A remarkable fact is that some domestic companies go to advanced countries, actively making the maximum use of the favorable research and development conditions available there in order to absorb and pass on high technology more effectively.

There are six or seven companies that have even established incorporated research institutes on location in the United States, going into technological development work in earnest.

Research Concentrated in Advanced Fields

Domestic private-sector research organs that have gone to the advanced technology areas centered around Silicon Valley or the DNA belt in the United States include Luck'ys Biotech, Daewoo's ID Focus and Hyundai's Electronics America. These organizations that conduct research and development activities in the United States are spurring on the development of technology for the mass production of personal computers and for interferon and hepatitis vaccine made using genetic engineering methods.

According to research findings of the Korean Industrial Technology Promotion Association, the fields in which research planned by company-affiliated research institutes is chiefly concentrated are semiconductors, new materials,

and bio-engineering as well as improvement of existing industrial technology.

In the case of the semiconductor field, the emphasis is being place on the shift to domestic production of very large-scale integrated circuits [VLSI] and specialized semiconductor chips [soja]. In the computer field, the goal is the establishment of production facilities for general-purpose computers.

Moreover, in bio-engineering, efforts are being made with cell fusion (cytomixis) and the manufacture of hepatitis vaccine using genetic engineering methods. In the field of [energy] resource use, the fullest efforts are being devoted to the development of alternative sources of energy and the development of technology for rationalization of the use of energy.

Moreover, great efforts are being made to develop new materials such as fine ceramics, carbon fiber, and engineering plastics. In this way, these companies have attempted boldly to meet the challenge of high technology for the past few years, using as a foundation the active support of the government and the government's creation of an environment for improvement of technology.

However, it is by no means possible to be successful in moving forward with technological development on the basis of will power alone. An urgent need has been noted for a bolder, more direct government policy of aid for technological development and renewed provision for a suitable environment. Accordingly, this year, as a comprehensive revision of the tax system is anticipated while we look ahead to the expiration of the Tax Reduction Law in 1986, the government should continue to induce companies to increase their investment in technology by making technology-investment activities the first object of tax assistance.

Moreover, the government should improve conditions for provision of finance capital, for example, by implementing a system of guarantees for technological credit to promote investment in technological development and high-tech industry.

Together with this, there is an urgent need to formulate a policy to establish and protect markets for new domestic technological products, an issue that arises as an open economy policy, including liberalization of general and technological imports, moves forward.

In particular, relevant laws and administrative institutions now in effect that were created to suit the policy of quantitative growth in the 1960's and 1970's should be adjusted and supplemented to fit the new age of technological revolution, and the government should use policy to move ahead to induce a new level of specialization of function among universities, national and public research insitutes, and company-affiliated research institutes as changes take place in technological development.

12837

CSO: 4107/121

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS CONDITIONS REPORTED

International Market Competitiveness

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 21 Feb 85 p 6

[Article by Kim Chin-su]

[Text] Shocking news continues to arrive for the domestic semiconductor industry, which has just now begun its march forward in the field of very large scale integrated circuits [VLSI].

The news is that prices for VLSI are rapidly declining; the United States is mass-producing the 1M [mega-byte] DRAM [dynamic random access memory]; the United States and Japan are preparing laws for the protection of semiconductor chips; and Europe and Communist China are entering the semiconductor industry in earnest.

These kinds of successive news reports, which adorn the foreign news pages, have become a great shock wave to the domestic firms that are daring to make massive investments as they develop semiconductor manufacturing.

64K DRAM Market Price at the \$2 Mark

Late last January the Micron Co of the United States announced that it changed some of its 256K DRAM production facilities and has developed technology capable of manufacturing a 2M DRAM.

Some time after this was announced, reports arrived that Japanese companies have completed trial manufacture of a 1M DRAM and plan to begin mass production this fall.

Specifically, it was reported that Japanese companies such as Nippon Denki [Japan Electric], Hitachi, Toshiba, Fujitsu and Mitsubishi Electric have completed the trial development phase of the 1M DRAM, which has four times the capacity of the 256K DRAM, and that they are expediting a mass-production system.

This portentous development in the United States and Japan provides advance notice that the 1M DRAM, which has far superior capability, will be marketed even before the 256K DRAM has had time to dominate the market.

In other words, this development makes it possible to predict an extremely short life cycle for the 256K DRAM. Seen that way, it is clear that this news deals a considerable blow to domestic industries, which are only now massively investing in preparation for mass production of the 256K DRAM.

This is because just as Korean companies, their sights set on demand for the 256K DRAM, are getting ready to follow the United States and Japan, those two countries are taking a leap to yet another level.

The end result is a trend, due to this kind of technological competition by the advanced countries, for semiconductor market prices to fall rapidly, contrary to initial estimates.

According to estimates by Datacast in the United States, the 64K DRAM was expected to maintain a price of \$3.35 per unit in 1984; however, the price broke the \$3 barrier last November and is now falling toward the neighborhood of \$2. Moreover, the 256K DRAM also has dropped from \$50 per unit in 1983 to \$12 per unit today.

In particular, it is reported that in Japan the price of the 256K DRAM fell by 50 percent over a 3 month period, and that the 64K DRAM has also dropped 10 percent per month so far this year.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications and Gold Star Semiconductor are now making deliveries of the 64K DRAM, and three domestic companies are preparing to market the 256K DRAM. From this standpoint, this kind of declining price trend is a major factor in the shock felt by domestic companies.

Marching With a Dangerous Burden

According to predictions of Datacast in the United States, world semiconductor demand is expected to grow 22.8 percent annually, from \$25.767 billion in 1984 to \$32.856 billion in 1985, reaching 63.970 billion by 1989.

Looking at this kind of prediction, it is clear that the semiconductor market is a golden market with an extraordinary growth rate.

The bold development of our country's semiconductor industry is predicated on the realization that it is necessary to have a semiconductor industry if we want to bring about development in the electronics industry, and on a desire to promote semiconductors as an export industry, with sights set on the rapidly growing world demand for semiconductors.

Therefore domestic companies have been massively investing in the semiconductor field for some time; this year alone the four large wafer-producing companies plan to invest 710 billion won.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications plans to invest 250 billion won, Gold Star Semiconductor 150 billion won, Hyundai Electronics 300 billion won, and Hankuk Electronics 10 billion won.

Last year Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications mass produced and exported the 64K DRAM and continued on to invest 17 billion won in the Kihung Number Two plant, currently in construction, in order to mass produce the 256K DRAM starting this May. Moreover, Samsung is also moving forward with production of SRAM's [static random access memory] beginning with 16K EEP ROM units [erasable and electronically programmable read-only memory].

Gold Star semiconductor has followed up the 64K DRAM with plans to mass produce the 256K DRAM beginning in June or thereabouts. Hyundai, in technical cooperation with the Inmos Co, is preparing to mass produce the 256K DRAM. Domestic firms seem in general to be moving in this direction.

Technological Race the Issue

It might be said that domestic companies have launched a bold march while daring to undertake this kind of massive investment.

They are in a position in which they cannot stop now just because international semiconductor prices are falling and yet they cannot keep up with the advanced countries' rate of technological development.

But if they are to continue, even bolder strategies are required. The strategy they must pursue is precisely that of a technological speed war to catch up with the rate of technological development of the advanced countries, improving productivity to become competitive, diversifying products and the like.

Due to intensification of Japanese and U.S. competition, the rate of technological development has become even more rapid and the life-cycle of products has become correspondingly shorter. The 1-kilobyte [1K] age came to a close in 1982, and the 4K age will also end this year.

Moreover the 64K DRAM currently dominating the market peaked in 1984 and the 256K DRAM also will gradually yield the market to the 1M DRAM, in the view of experts.

Already, as the 1M DRAM is being marketed, there are signs that the prestige of the 256K DRAM, like that of the 64K DRAM, will decline before it can really enjoy a boom.

In the final analysis, this means that we will also have to speed up the rate of technological development to make the most of the life-cycle of these products. Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications is even making plans to form a 1M DRAM development team of some 30 members and develop the 1M DRAM within the next year. To further accelerate the rate of technological development, the efforts of individual companies are important, but it is even more important for companies, research centers and the government to pool their strength. The United States and Japan, which are ahead of us, are forming this kind of joint structure and responding to the situation.

And, even with the appearance of the 1M DRAM, the market for the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM will not die out all at once. The general pattern is for the market gradually to shrink and the price to drop.

Taking this into consideration, we must steadily continue to develop efforts to improve competitiveness, for example by improving the rejection rate, to be able to make the most of market opportunities and bring about increased productivity.

Another important thing is the effort to diversify products. But this doesn't necessarily mean that the large companies have to extend their domain into the fields of basic integrated circuits [IC] produced by small and medium firms.

For the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM as well, inasmuch as the CMOS [complementary metal-oxide semiconductor] type is rising in reputation, it means that the industry must diversify, starting with the kind of product for which the market is expanding--microcomputers and microprocessors, the 64K SRAM and custom IC gate arrays. In the final analysis, these kinds of strategies are the homework that the domestic semiconductor companies must thoroughly study.

Exports to Hong Kong

Seoul HANGUK KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications Co (Kang Chin-ku, representative) received orders from Hong Kong on the 21st for about \$50 million in semiconductors, including integrated circuits for calculators.

Samsung is entering the Hong Kong semiconductor market, which has hitherto been almost completely held by Japanese manufacturers. Last year the company increased its exports to \$50 million. Currently the company has 60 percent of the market for electronic watch chips and 70 percent of the market for battery powered IC's for calculators.

In preparation for increasing export quantities, Samsung intends to complete construction of a plant in Puch'on by early March that can handle 5-inch wafers and has plans to complete a facility with 6-inch wafer capability to manufacture 256K DRAM's by April.

Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications has decided to go in the future with diversification in production and export of some 400 kinds of products in addition to the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM, including high value-added items such as the 8-bit microcomputer, a 16-bit microprocessor, gate arrays, logic IC's and solar cells for watches.

Editorial on Future Prospects

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 21 Feb 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Recent Trends in the Semiconductor Industry"]

[Text] Semiconductor prices in the world market are continuing their rapid decline. Prices for the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM have declined steadily since these products were introduced, it is true, but most recently the extent of the price drop is becoming much greater than expected. The 64K DRAM was \$35

back in 1980 when it first appeared, but it recently sold for \$2.50, and it is estimated that the price will fall to the \$2 mark during the second half of this year. Likewise, the 256K DRAM was \$100 when it was introduced in 1982, but the price is expected to drop to \$12 this year.

It looks as if the decline of prices for these semiconductors will become more accelerated in the future, and as if by next year prices for the 64K DRAM and 256K DRAM will drop to the \$1.60 and \$5 dollar mark, respectively. The reason for this kind of decline in semiconductor prices is that manufacturers are acquiring mass production facilities while in contrast the rate of growth in demand, centering on office automation equipment, is in a slump. Accordingly, it is becoming known that semiconductor manufacturers are for the time being applying the brakes to the plant investment they were pushing for some time, and that they are quickly investing in ways to absorb the excess goods that have resulted from the mass production system.

This kind of development in the semiconductor market presents us with a serious problem. We are at the point of moving on from the 64K DRAM into production of the 256K DRAM. Now, just when we have barely developed this product and are about to enter the production phase, the international market has become confused, and there are predictions that prices will even continue to drop precipitously. Concern over the situation is unavoidable. Of even greater concern is the fact that just as we have massively invested in production facilities and are about to produce the 256K DRAM, advanced countries like the United States and Japan are about to start production of the Mega-DRAM, which has a capacity some four times greater than that of the 256K DRAM.

We race on with difficult, all-out efforts to catch up with our rivals, only to find that they are already even further ahead than before. They are flooding the market with better goods at cheaper prices, and we couldn't be more anxious about how we should respond to this. Should the 256K DRAM flood the market at a price similar to that of the 64K DRAM, no consumer will be likely to choose the 64K DRAM. The situation will be the same with the Mega-DRAM. It is possible to become more competitive by improving the rejection rate and by diversifying products, but this must be supported by technology.

Taking the situation with the 64K DRAM at present, the rejection rate is said to reach 20 percent to 30 percent in Japan, and is close to 50 percent in our country. This means our technology is that far behind. Our experience with high technology is brief, and therefore the level of technology accumulated also lags. To mention this technology gap is by no means to undervalue the remarkable efforts brought forth over the past several years. Rather, when one takes into account our rapid technological development and our desire for technological development, one even comes to expect that we are able to catch up to advanced levels far sooner than one might normally think.

However, at the present time we think that there is a need quickly to make a course correction if there is anything that is not running well, even in part, and to coolly and realistically investigate whether the concentrated investment in high-tech fields, beginning with semiconductors, is on the right track.

Should the immense investment in production facilities turn out to be even slightly wasted, the loss to the nation will be substantial. We must keep in mind the important lesson of the failures due to our hasty investment in the heavy chemical industry in the past.

The investment in heavy chemicals was undertaken with no plan and without any detailed consideration of the various aspects of the matter. It provided our economy with an important lesson, and we believe it would by no means be a meaningless exercise to let that lesson be a beacon for the current high-tech industry. Investment in advanced industries, because of the special characteristics of high technology, may carry with it a greater danger of waste.

12837

CSO: 4107/112

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SAGGING SEMICONDUCTOR BUSINESS AFFECTS INVESTMENT TREND

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 18 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Kim Chin-su]

[Text] As prices for memory semiconductors continue to drop due to the acceleration of technology in the advanced countries and withering demand, the idea that there should be a course correction in the direction of investment by the domestic semiconductor industry, which is actively beginning to invest in the memory field, is strongly making its appearance.

In response to this change in the environment, some companies have already reassessed their plans to manufacture the 256K DRAM [dynamic random-access memory], and there is evident a trend toward specializing in custom semiconductors.

According to industry sources on March 18th, the life cycle of memory semiconductors such as the 64K DRAM and the 256K DRAM has shortened due to the rapid pace of technological development by the advanced countries. In addition, prices have begun to fall due to receding world demand. In the case of the 64K DRAM the price dropped from the \$3 level in September of last year to \$1.70 at present, and the 256K DRAM dropped from \$10 to the \$4 to \$5 range.

In accordance with this trend, world semiconductor companies like Intel in the United States, which has undertaken a 30 percent reduction in employees, are experiencing difficulties. In particular, it has become known that domestic semiconductor companies that mass produce the 64K DRAM and are preparing to manufacture the 256K DRAM are undergoing severe agony.

The severity of the problem may be seen as it becomes known that domestic companies, faced with accumulating inventories due to a reduction in export orders and worsening profitability are moderating--actually greatly reducing--production of the 64K DRAM and slowing the shift to mass production of the 256K DRAM. Recently some of the more newly-arrived firms have greatly reduced the number of units of processing equipment over that originally ordered from Japan and have modified their orders.

Experts say that, considering the current production and capability of domestic companies, the price of the 64K DRAM must hold at the \$2 mark if they are to be able to recover their costs. They also say that, considering the scale of investment in facilities, the investment payback period should be from 2 to 3 years for each item.

However, the current trend in the world market for memory semiconductors is for prices to fall below cost. Demand is also stagnant, and due to the rapid appearance of the 256K DRAM and the 1 Megabyte [1M] DRAM the product life cycle tends to be shortened.

In consideration of these trends, the view has been strongly emerging among experts that there should be a course correction in the direction of semiconductor investment. It has become known that the industry is also reassessing the plans it was, for a time, promoting to invest in the very large-scale integrated circuit [VLSI] memory field, and is going ahead to establish specialized production of specialized products.

In the case of Samsung Semiconductor and Telecommunications, the company is continuing with development in the memory field, in which they have already invested, while expanding the production of IC's [integrated circuits] for watches and actively promoting the production of semi-custom semiconductors, such as gate arrays, the 16K EEPROM[erasable electronically programmable read-only memory], the 64K SRAM [static random access memory], microcomputers and microprocessors.

It has become known that Gold Star Semiconductor is reassessing its plans to manufacture the 256K DRAM for now, while devoting its efforts to currently active items like gate arrays and transistors, with plans to go over into specialization.

Moreover, it is known that Hyundai Electronics, in cooperation with Texas Instruments of the United States, plans initially to actively push assembly production, and most recently is setting out to obtain personnel.

In the industry as well, as these developments take place, experts are raising the argument that the course of investment should be modified, and directed toward goals like the formation of structures for cooperation within the industry itself in the VLSI field, and the building of organizational structures for specialized production.

The experts emphasize that even the Japanese and U. S. industries receive government help and are forming joint organizations to develop VLSI's; Korea has no joint organization and is entrusting this to individual companies. With this kind of strategy, they insist, there is a great possibility that Korea will just follow behind Japan and the United States, and that the investment will be wasted.

Now, our country has for a long time promoted the establishment of cooperative semiconductor research, but there has been no financial assistance from the government, and companies have also avoided

participation, so this has not yet been actualized. The experts emphasize that we should not invest competitively in fields like the 64K DRAM or the 256K DRAM, in which the Japanese and U. S. rate of technological development is rapid, and the product life cycle is short, but that we should select a field where the market and prices are stable and go forward with specialization.

In other words, this view says that Korea must find and invest in specialized product categories, such as semicustom types of semiconductors like gate arrays, 16-bit and larger microprocessors, microcomputers with their limitless applications, IC's for electronic products and transistors. Apart from this, it is pointed out that the government must formulate a coordinated plan that seeks investment efficiency, while preventing the excessive competition that occurs when the government first provides financial assistance to induce cooperative technological development.

If Korea doesn't formulate this kind of strategic policy, the experts' diagnosis is that Korea will only be chasing after the advanced countries technologically, bringing about wasted investment and increasing the likelihood that the firm establishment of the semiconductor industry will be delayed.

12837

CSO: 4107/142

S. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

DAILY ON FINGERPRINTING FOR KOREANS IN JAPAN

SK100617 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 May 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Detention of A Compatriot Who Had Refused Fingerprinting: A New Policy for the Japan-Resident Compatriots Is Required"]

[Text] Japan's police authorities detained a Japan-resident Korean for refusing fingerprinting. This is a serious incident, because this is the first case in which Japan's police authorities has arbitrarily detained a Korean resident without the charge by the authorities of the area where the detainee lives.

A suspect can be arrested only when there are possibilities of flight or erasing evidence. This is common sense throughout the world. In the case of Mr Yi Sang-ho, a resident of Kawasaki City detained by the Japanese police, he was not a criminal who committed a disgraceful act, and was not suspected of running away. Furthermore, there was no need to worry about erasing evidences. He is the one who had openly carried out among the Japan-resident Koreans a campaign to refuse fingerprinting.

The Koreans living in Japan have expressed due indignation over the detention of Yi, and staged demonstrations demanding his immediate release. According to reports, many Japanese lawyers and scholars, who call for the rescission of the fingerprinting system, have also expressed opposition to Yi's detention.

All these reactions may, we are concerned, eventually create a difficult situation before the renewal of Japan-resident foreigners' registration due July and August.

Pak Pyong-hon, head of the Korean community in Japan, has reportedly warned that the Japanese policy authorities' attempt to thwart the Japan-resident Koreans' struggle for the rescission of the fingerprinting system is a big miscalculation. We agree with him in expressing the same concern. Following the recent reshuffle of its leading officials, the organization of the Korean community said that it would stage a collective opposition campaign, if the Japanese Government seeks no positive measure to improve the controversial fingerprinting system. The organization says that "the Japanese Government

promises, when President Chon was paying a visit to Japan last year, that it would improve the system, but it shows no sincerity to this end."

In our point of view, the fingerprinting question is no longer a human right issue for the 700,000 Koreans living in Japan but has now become a point of severe dispute regarding the outlook on both nations.

Voices of conscience are being heard even among Japanese people. About 20 days ago, the Japan's Lawyers Association, and human rights committee said that the fingerprinting system for the Koreans in Japan and other Japan-resident foreigners is an encroachment upon human rights and violation of Japan's Constitution. They decided to call for the Ministry of Justice and other government agencies to rescind the system. At the same time, nearly 300 local governments have adopted decisions calling for the rescission of the system, and some 60 administrative districts have not charged those who refused fingerprinting. The authorities of Kawasaki City where Yi lives have played a leading role to this end.

All in all, Yi's case has provided an opportunity for Korea and Japan to handle the issue as a weighty state affair. The meeting of the ROK-Japan Cooperative Committee was held in Seoul for 2 days on 6 and 7 May. However, we are not aware whether the meeting discussed or whether an agreement was reached for cooperation over the matter. In this regard, our government is urged to seek a positive and concrete measure to protect the rights of the Japan-resident Koreans who hold Korean citizenship, and to set a new milestone in the policy for the Koreans in Japan, as the 20th anniversary of the resumption of the ROK-Japan diplomatic relations is being marked.

CSO: 4107/162

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GORBACHEV'S KOREAN POLICY VIEWED AS 'UNCHANGED'

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 12 Mar 85 p 4

[Text] On March 12th, diplomatic sources said that there would be no major change in the short-term Soviet foreign policy of the new leadership under Gorbachev, the new General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and that therefore, its relations with the United States and its policy towards Korea would be unlikely to change abruptly. According to a highly placed source in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as General Secretary Gorbachev stressed in his acceptance speech, the Soviet Union will hold fast to its position of superpower on par with the United States, preserve what it has already gained, and develop its strategies toward the West with its hard and soft two-pronged tactics by showing flexibility in easing tension and in disarmament in accordance with developments in domestic and external needs. The same source maintained that although at 54, Gorbachev is the youngest man to come to power since Stalin, who reached the pinnacle of the Soviet power at the age of 44, it will take a long time before he can appease the senior revolutionary leaders like Gromyko or Grishin and dominate the power structure. The same source went on to say that judging from the power structure which rejects change in the Soviet Union itself, it is difficult to expect a drastic turn-around in its policy toward the West. On future relations between Korea and the Soviet Union, the source said that "there will be no basic change in the Soviet policy towards the Korean peninsula, and the foreign policy of the Gorbachev system will most likely be guided by Foreign Minister Gromyko. Relations with North Korea will be determined by mutual interests with the People's Republic of China in mind.

But another diplomatic source, by citing Gorbachev's being a specialist in agriculture and economy, viewed that he would attempt to bring about innovations in these areas and increase productivity in the industrial area. He said that at the same time, he would stress the innovation of discipline in the party and bureaucracy, the question of which has been a problem since Andropov. At the same time, scholars in South Korea view that no major change should be expected in the Korean situation as a result of the ascendancy of Gorbachev.

(Yi Ki-taek. Professor of International Politics, Yonsei University)
Even if the leadership of the Kremlin changes, the Soviet Far Eastern policy will continue on its traditional course, and will not change.

The reason why the Soviet Union is likely to continue its present course of foreign policy is that Foreign Minister Gromyko is firm and unaffected by the frequent changes of Kremlin leadership, and the Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa, a Far Eastern specialist, will be the key person in the execution of Far Eastern policy.

Rather than being concerned with the ascendancy of Gorbachev following the death of Chernenko, we should pay more attention to the fact that Kapitsa visited Pyongyang and stayed there unprecedentedly for two weeks.

"In Pyongyang, Kapitsa demanded that Najin and Chongjin be made ports of call for Soviet flag ships, and called for emergency landing rights for Soviet aircraft in the northern part of North Korea. Although it has not been confirmed, it was learned that he requested that North Korea permit the Soviet Union to conduct air reconnaissance flights over the North Korean airspace.

Through such problems, we can determine the prospect of the north-south dialogue and the Soviet Union's policy towards Korea. It is too premature to expect changes in the Soviet Union's policy towards Korea as a result of the change of the general secretary in the Soviet Union.

(Shin Sung-kwon, Professor of International Politics, Hanyang University)
Since the death of Brezhnev, the Soviet Union has been trying to improve its relationship with various Far Eastern nations such as the People's Republic of China, Japan, and South Korea. Although the Soviet Union allegedly has expanded its military might in the Far East, it has in fact increased its overall military strength, not just limiting itself to the Far East. I am inclined to believe that the Soviet Union will step up its efforts to improve relations with the Far East as a result of the rise of Gorbachev.

The north-south dialogue is expected to resume upon the conclusion of the "Team Spirit" military exercises, and Gorbachev's Soviet Union is likely to welcome the resumption of the talks. Basically, the Soviet Union wishes to see the easing of tension in North-South Korean relations as in the case of East and West Germany.

I believe that the Soviet Union is interested in improving its relations with South Korea through the resumption of the north-south dialogue and the easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. Through this process, the Soviet Union judges, the pull-out or reduction of U. S. troops in Korea will be brought about, and Korean capital and technology will be made available for developing Siberia. I understand that Gorbachev has a dynamic and flexible personality, and a good command of English. I believe that the emergence of Gorbachev will help to accentuate the Soviet Union's existing position on Korea a little more.

(Kim Hong-myong, Professor of Political Science, Sokang University)

I do not think that there will be changes in the leadership system, the way of control, and in their posture towards the West right away as a result of the death of Chernenko and the succession of Gorbachev. It will take at least a few years before we note realistic changes from the change of the powerful top leadership. It will take time for the relatively young Gorbachev to secure the legitimacy of his power internally and to lay the foundation for a smooth alliance with the revolutionary elements, including the aged Grishin.

But from the long-term point of view, the Gorbachev system, since he himself was a technocrat, will be able to show much more flexibility towards the West, including the United States, and will be more active in engaging in dialogue with the West than the Chernenko system, which was made up of traditional rural revolutionary faction people.

The background of individual growth and the Weltanschauung of the Gorbachev generation are different from those of the headstrong "revolutionary generation." It is because their points-of-view on the domestic government and on the outside world are necessarily different.

The Soviet Union's relations with South Korea should be understood from the opposite function of its relationship with North Korea or with the United States. But what is certain is that as the Gorbachev generation is younger than that of Kim Il-song, North Korea is not in the position to be happy about the rise of Gorbachev, and there is a possibility that it will strongly lean to the side of the People's Republic of China.

12474

CSO: 4107/135

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SIGNIFICANCE OF PAKISTANI LEADER'S VISIT VIEWED

SK070147 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "President Zia's Visit"]

[Text] The five-day tour here by Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq is meaningful not only because it is the first official visit ever made by a Pakistani head of state to the Republic of Korea, but also for its tangible effect expected in upgrading binational relations in various fields, hopefully setting a model case of South-South cooperation between developing countries.

Despite the differing historical and cultural backgrounds and the geographical distance separating them, the two countries share many common national attributes. Besides being Asian nations each occupying a highly strategic location, both countries are vigorously engaged in their respective tasks of nation-building, ranging from safeguarding firm national security and stable peace to consolidating national unity and accelerating economic development.

What is more, there are enormous potentials for the two countries to gain from an extensive sharing of their resources, human and natural, and particularly the experiences they each gained in pursuing socioeconomic progress.

In specific terms, stepped-up economic cooperation would be essential in serving the mutual interests, covering among other things joint ventures and technology transfer as well as trade.

Another sector of cooperation can be found in diplomacy and in managing international situations. For one thing, the two countries stand against the Soviet expansionism, which is well illustrated by the Russian occupation of Afghanistan, posing a security threat to Pakistan along with the considerable burden of caring for Afghan refugees. Seoul is taking part in an international drive to help the Afghan refugees with an annual aid.

On the other hand, Pakistan, being a leader of the Nonaligned Movement, is expected to help South Korea in its efforts to develop closer relations with non-aligned nations--and for that matter with China.

President Zia's visit here is sure to better Pakistan's understanding of realistic circumstances on the divided Korean Peninsula, since he made a tour to North Korea in late 1982 and thus now has an opportunity to make a personal assessment as to which part of Korea is the more dependable and prosperous partner for his own nation's progress.

With these expectations attached to his state visit to Seoul, the Pakistani president's meetings with Korean Government leaders, including two rounds of summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan, and with local business leaders together with his observation tour through industrial facilities are indeed hoped to mark a milestone in strengthening friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

It is also hoped that the visiting president and his party will find the tour here most enjoyable and moreover fruitful.

CSO: 4100/443

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

SPANISH-S. KOREAN SPORTS COOPERATION--Seoul, 4 May (YONHAP)--Roman Cuyas Sol, Spain's minister of state and chairman of the Cabinet of the Superior Council of Sports, Saturday met with Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho to discuss Korean-Spanish cooperation in sports. Yi and Sol exchanged views on Seoul's preparations for the 1988 Summer Olympics, Spain's chances for holding the 1992 Olympics, and the general meeting of the International Olympic Committee, scheduled for June in East Berlin, a ministry official said. The Spanish minister said that Spain, which is applying for the 1992 Games, wants to learn from the Seoul Olympiad and that the Spanish people are confident the Seoul Games will be successful. Yi said he hopes that cooperation between Korea and Spain in the area of sports will be developed further. Sol arrived here Friday for a 4-day visit at Yi's invitation. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0943 GMT 4 May 85]

CSO: 4100/443

KOREAN VTR MAKES INROADS INTO WORLD MARKET

1.5 Million VTR Export Planned

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Feb 85

[Text] An export growth item in the domestic electronics industry is the video tape recorder [VTR], which for the past 2-odd years has been tied up in restrictive license options by the Japanese VTR industry. Next month, by formal agreement with Japanese manufacturers, true [direct] exports will be permitted. Three domestic companies that manufacture consumer electronics products are conducting active discussions with overseas buyers and have their sights set on exports of 1.5 million sets during the coming 12 months.

According to industry sources on the 27th, the world VTR market is a golden market, with yearly sales of \$8 billion (in 1984 dollars). As Japan has dominated 95 percent of the market during that period, starting next month the domestic consumer electronics industry will be freed from restrictive license options and will set out to conduct genuine exports, focusing on the United States, Europe, the Middle East and the Asian region.

With our country's entry in earnest into VTR exports, Japan's VTR industry is restricting the export of Korean products by keeping the export price at \$250 per unit. Buyers in the United States, which is the world's largest market, are also taking advantage of the entry of Korean-made products into the market and are developing a subtle commercial strategy, for example by encouraging price reductions of Japanese products as well.

To deal with this, the Korean consumer electronics industry is carrying on active discussions to lower the export price to the \$220 mark, 5 to 10 percent below the price of Japanese products.

Gold Star and Samsung are actively conducting discussions with a yearly export goal in mind of 500,000 to 700,000 units, starting with a shipment, already completed, of 20,000 units each as a trial export quantity.

Contrasting with this, Daewoo Electronics alone was freed from restrictive license options for the Betamax ahead of Gold Star and Samsung last August, and late last year concluded a long-term agreement with Chile for 3,000

units per year. Meanwhile, in other talks concerning exports of 500,000 units, Daewoo has set an export goal of 200,000 units for this year, beginning with an initial shipment, already completed, of 460 units.

In particular, these three consumer electronics companies have firmly set their sights on increasing the quantity to be exported in the future. In the case of Gold Star and Samsung, the present manufacturing facilities, which produce about 500,000 units per year, will be enlarged by the end of the year to enable yearly production of 1 million units per year. It has been learned that Daewoo Electronics also plans to greatly enlarge its production facilities, which currently operate on a scale of 120,000 units per year.

Worldwide Market Conditions Examined

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 27 Feb 85 p 7

[Article by No So-ho]

[Text] What is the composition of the world video tape recorder [VTR] market, to which the domestic consumer electronics industry will be starting to export this coming March?

The size of the VTR market, which is broadly divided into two types of product--the VHS [video home system] and Betamax--reached \$8 billion last year, or nearly 7 million won in our country's money. The market stands out as a golden market, that in the future will grow by 30 percent each year.

Related to this, the strategy of VHS manufacturers is to push out completely the Betamax and hold 100 percent of the world market. The Beta ranks are opening up a counterattack, lowering prices and developing new products to recover the preeminent position they held in the first half of the 1970's. The Beta type of VTR was developed before the VHS, but over the past 10 years has been steadily driven into an inferior position.

Even in the Japanese VTR industry, which as the "suzerain state" in the field is sweeping the world market, the VHS-type of VTR is expanding, and in 1982 held 71.7 percent of the domestic Japanese market, compared with 28.3 percent for the Beta. In 1983 the market share ratio was 74.9 percent for the VHS to 25.1 percent for the Beta, and in 1984 the ratio was 80.4 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively.

The reason that the Beta type of VTR has been placed in this inferior position and pushed down to 20 percent of the market like this is that manufacturers like Toshiba Corp, Sanyo Electric and Nippon Electric have been continuously leaving the Beta ranks over a 10-year period and have changed over to the VHS.

In the United States, which is the world's largest market, with estimated sales of 7.5 million sets last year and 12 million sets this year, the VHS

market share has continually increased, from 72.4 percent in 1981 to 73.4 percent in 1982, and to 77 percent in 1983. Beta sales have correspondingly declined, to 27.6 percent in 1981, to 26.6 percent in 1982, and to 23 percent in 1983.

This kind of VHS power, not content to score a technical knock-out against the Beta over the past few years, has even KO'd the V-2000 in Europe.

The Philips Co of the Netherlands, which has been manufacturing the V-2000, which is completely different from the VHS or Beta type of VTR, selected the VHS type for export last January. In the same way West Germany's Grundig Co is also producing the VHS type of VTR and is selling it outside of Europe. The three types of VTR--VHS, Beta and Philips' V-2000--are distinguished by the type of head movement.

The Beta--short for Betamax--was developed in 1975 by Sony and is the type selected by Sanyo, Toshiba and the [Jenis] (phonetic) Co in the United States. The VHS was selected as a competitive type the following year, 1976, by the Victor Co (JVC); VHS manufacturers include Matsushita, Hitachi and RCA.

The V-2000, on the other hand, is a type developed jointly by the Philips Co in the Netherlands and Grundig of West Germany. It is in general use only in parts of Europe, and occupies less than 5 percent of the world market.

In our country Gold Star and Samsung Electronics make the VHS type and only Daewoo makes the Beta type; demand this year is estimated at 400,000 units.

In terms of the three companies' production capacity, Gold Star and Samsung can each manufacture some 500,000 units per year, while Daewoo can produce 120,000 units. With the start of exports in earnest next month, Gold Star plans to increase its production capacity to 1.2 million units, Samsung plans to increase its production capacity to 1 million units and Daewoo plans to increase its production capacity to 900,000 units.

Moreover, it is known that in domestic sales last year Gold Star and Samsung each sold 120,000 units and Daewoo's sales reached the 50,000 unit mark.

The problem is that the domestic VTR industry, of course, and the tape industry also have reached the stage where they must completely reevaluate their strategy for export and domestic demand.

However, Sony, the commanding general of the Beta ranks, has announced that it absolutely will not abandon the Beta, despite the recent departure of Toshiba, Sanyo and Nippon Electric. By contrast, the strategy of the VHS camp, including JVC and Matsushita, is to develop new products, and expand the market. Taking this into consideration, it is a noteworthy question whether or not the Beta will be able to continue to maintain its position.

12837

CSO: 4107/129

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORT ON COMMEMORATION OF KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

Dailies Comment

SK031527 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN, MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today dedicate articles to the second anniversary of the publication of "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In an article titled "Valuable Ideological and Theoretical Guideline Clearly Indicating the Basic Principle of Development of the Revolutionary Movement" NODONG SINMUN says:

In the treatise dear Comrade Kim Chong-il raised from a new angle the problem of position and role of the leader of the working class as a basic problem in the development of the revolutionary movement, communist movement, and expounded that the leader holds an absolute position and plays a decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class and, on its basis, evolved a revolutionary theory. As a result, the ideology and theory of our party became a great ideology and theory embodying in a uniform way the principle of putting the working masses in the center and the principle of drawing on the role of the leader of the working class, the two principles in the evolution of the revolutionary theory.

Our party's ideology and theory are an ideology and theory evolved with the theory on the position and role of the leader of the working class as the bedrock because, first of all, they elucidate the law of the development of the revolutionary movement of the working class with the guidance of the leader put in the center.

The essence of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the law of its commencement, development and completion, all the ideas and theories of our party expounding the strategic and tactical problems of the revolutionary struggle of the working class are clarified and systematized with the problem of the guidance of the leader as the core.

Our party's ideology and theory are an ideology and theory evolved with the theory on the position and role of the leader of the working class as the bedrock also because they point to the road for the development of the communist movement on the basis of the idea of the leader.

Our party expounded that the course of the realization of the revolutionary cause of the working class is that of embodying the revolutionary idea of the leader on the basis of a deep analysis of the course of the development of the international communist movement and the Korean revolution and evolved on this basis the revolutionary ideology and theory.

Clear proof of this was furnished by the fact that our party propounded a unique theory on modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and on its basis expounded in a comprehensive way the ideology and theory on the construction of communism.

Our party's ideology and theory are an ideology and theory with the theory on the position and role of the leader of the working class as the bedrock also because they clarify the basis of remoulding man in a communistic way with loyalty to the leader as the core and the motive force of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Our party indicated a profound truth that boundless loyalty of the popular masses to the leader become the source of high revolutionary enthusiasm and matchless creative ingenuity and the motive force pushing history and making the revolution advance and evolved an ideology and theory on this basis.

By putting forward every ideology and theory with the theory on the position and role of the leader as the cornerstone our party made a great historic contribution to the development of the revolutionary idea of the great Comrade Kim Il-song and the development of the communist movement.

Increasing Leadership Work

SK041021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial entitled "Let Us Deepen Party Leadership of Work of Working People's Organisations in Conformity With the Developing Reality" in connection with the fact that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made public a work "On Strengthening Party Leadership of the Work of Working People's Organisations" some time ago.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong'il's work serves as a guideline indicating the way of defending and developing in depth the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's theory on the leadership of the masses and the building of the working people's organisations and the way of enabling the working people's organisations to discharge their militant mission and role successfully, the editorial says, and continues:

The work gives a comprehensive exposition of the necessity to strengthen the party leadership of the work of working people's organisations, principled demands and tasks for this and the ways to carry them out.

Working people's organisations should be built to be virile revolutionary organisations faithful to the party leadership and energetically accelerate the advance of the 80s in keeping with the requirements of the historic period when the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea is being realised in an all-round way, herein lie the significance and might of the work.

Contained in the work is a wealth of experience garnered by our party in the leadership of the working masses in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle. The publication of this work is a clear demonstration of the sagacious leadership of our party which has always rallied broad sections of people and led socialist construction without the slightest deviation or twists and turns in reliance upon their strength.

The editorial explains detailed tasks facing working people's organisations, saying that to strengthen party leadership of the work of working people's organizations is an important demand for the consolidation of the party and revolutionary ranks.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY PRAISES 1962 KIM CHONG-IL ECONOMIC GUIDANCE

SK050440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "Basic Line of Socialist Economic Construction Applying Chuche Idea."

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published a work on some questions arising in understanding the basic line of socialist economic construction on 4 May 1962, the article says, and continues:

In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave a deep-going analysis of the importance of correct understanding of the basic line of economic construction, its originality, correlation between tempo and balance which is embodied in the basic line of economic construction, the reason why the basic line of economic construction is a strategic line that should be firmly grasped in socialist economic construction, etc.

Our party's basic line of economic construction, put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is to give priority to the development of the heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of the light industry and agriculture.

This is an original line embodying the great chuche idea. The correctness of this line lies in that it exactly reflected the lawful demands and realistic possibilities of our economic construction after the war.

The situation of our country where all things were razed to the ground and we were short of everything after the cease-fire demanded giving precedence to the development of the heavy industry along with the simultaneous development of the light industry and agriculture, and we had no other way than this.

The work expounds the problems of tempo and balance which is embodied in our party's basic line of economic construction.

Our party's basic line of economic building is designed to upgrade all domains of the national economy at an unprecedentedly high rate through successful enlarged reproduction.

This line for a high tempo of economic development presupposes a rational and active balance between various departments of the national economy.

As said in the work, the production of the means of production increased 4 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times during the three-year plan after the war and the former 3.6 times and the latter 3.3 times from 1957 to 1960. These figures show that our economy developed at a very fast pace and our party's basic line of economic construction correctly resolved the problem of tempo and balance in economic development.

In the work dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said that this line is a strategic line to be held fast to in the whole period of socialist construction, the article says, and stresses:

Over 20 years ago dear Comrade Kim Chong-il taught that our party's basic line of economic building should be a strategic line to be adhered to in the whole period of socialist construction, explaining its correctness. This is a great achievement performed by him in firmly defending, developing and enriching the chuche-based theory of economic construction.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

FUNCTIONS AT DPRK EMBASSIES MARK KPA FOUNDING

SK061018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Colorful functions were held at DPRK missions abroad on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

A film reception, party and news conference were held at the DPRK mission in Yugoslavia, a film reception and a party in Romania, a film reception and a [phrase indistinct] in Cuba and a [word indistinct] conference in Mongolia.

Film shows were arranged at the DPRK missions in Vietnam, Laos, Guyana, Pakistan, Egypt, Iran, Singapore, Syria, Peru and Denmark and film receptions and photo exhibitions at the DPRK missions in Zimbabwe and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Invited to the functions were personnel of party and power bodies, military and the press of the host countries and diplomatic envoys and military attaches of various countries there.

Addressing a film show, the chief of general staff of the Defence Forces of Guyana said: The Korean People's Army under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has covered the road of victory and glory indicated by the chuche idea.

We firmly support the proposal for north-south parliamentary talks advanced by the DPRK some time ago and sincerely hope that the Korean people will achieve big success in their efforts for its realisation.

I wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the founder and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

STATE-RUN ENTERPRISES' ACCOUNTING SYSTEM EXPLAINED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 20 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] Good labor management, rational utilization of labor and correct handling of compensation for socialist labor constitute an important requirement arising in maintaining continued growth in production.

Chapter 5 of the "Law on State-Owned Enterprise Independent Accounting System" covers key points which must be adhered to in handling labor management and such forms of labor compensation as living expenses and bonuses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"Efforts must be made at factories and enterprises to improve the work of labor organization so as to make rational use of manpower. Efforts must be made to thoroughly eliminate manpower waste and to fully demonstrate the capabilities of the workers by looking carefully at work conditions, including assuring a supply of materials, so as to properly handle labor distribution."

The work of labor management is a problem associated with working with the producing masses. In other words, it is the work of organizing and guiding an independent and creative work life for the workers.

The law describes the fundamental problems confronting independent accounting system enterprises in obtaining the labor necessary to carry out management activity in accordance with state plans.

Only when labor management work is properly carried out in independent accounting system enterprises can the work of facilities and materials management also be properly accomplished and the per capita production rate be increased, and can the independent accounting system itself be correctly executed.

The most important aspect of labor management is to strengthen work with people and political work so that workers may come to possess a communist attitude toward work.

All independent accounting system enterprises must give absolute priority to political work among the producing masses, and to leading them to participate

self-consciously in work, and to correctly incorporate a material interest in it. Factories and enterprises should also strengthen the technical innovation movement among workers and improve their level of technical skill, and preplan and supervise economic organizational work, so that the productive efficiency of labor is constantly increased.

Another important factor in labor management is the rational distribution of labor and the elimination of all kinds of manpower waste.

Independent accounting system enterprises must properly carry out labor organization based on the characteristics of the production process, the level of technological equipage and work conditions, positively reduce auxiliary sector manpower and indirect sector manpower, and eliminate manpower waste, so as to produce and build more with less labor.

Absolutely maintaining work conditions is also an important problem in labor management.

All independent accounting system enterprises must fully provide the raw materials, resources and tools needed for work, and establish strict discipline in adhering to rules governing attendance at work and shift changes, and in utilizing working hours, so as to make full use of the 480-minute work period.

The rated labor capacity is the yardstick for evaluating the results of labor, and correct establishment of the rated labor capacity constitutes an important condition for correctly applying it.

Independent accounting system enterprises must focus deep attention on establishing scientific and advanced enterprise rated labor capacities, based on national standard rated labor capacities and in conformance with the developing reality and the actual situation, and on correctly applying them and continuously upgrading them.

As taught by the great leader, an important element in handling the system of compensation for socialist labor is to strive for workers to receive proper living expenses, wages and bonuses based on the quantity and quality of work performed.

In order that living expenses may be accurately calculated and disbursed to workers, parameters for cash payment of living expenses by independent accounting system enterprises must be correctly defined. The parameters for cash payment of living expenses by independent accounting system enterprises are determined by the extent to which enterprise production plans and profit plans are carried out.

The law describes the fundamental problems associated with defining the parameters for cash payment of living expenses by independent accounting system enterprises based on the extent to which enterprise production plans and profit plans are met.

In order to calculate and disburse proper payments of living expenses to workers, at the same time that limits are correctly established for cash payment of living expenses by enterprises, limits must be correctly set for payment of living expenses by shops and workteams.

Limits for payment of shop and workteam living expenses can be determined on the basis of the extent to which shops carry out production plans and prime cost plans, and for workteams on the basis of performance of production plans and conservation plans.

In order for shop and workteam living expense payment limits to be correctly established, shops and workteams must be given appropriate plans for production, living expenses, prime costs and conservation goals.

Conservation goals given to workteams can be set in accordance with the actual situation of a given unit as reflected by the technical index which affects the extent to which it meets material consumption plans and conservation objectives based on material consumption standards and production plans.

All independent accounting system enterprises should establish shop and workteam living expense payment parameters in conformance with the actual condition of the enterprise, and calculate the living expenses of laborers, technicians and office workers within that scope and in accordance with the living expense equivalency system and living expense payment guidelines set by the state.

An important form of paying living expenses in independent accounting system enterprises is the individual contract living expense payment system based on the extent to which the rated labor capacity is carried out.

Inasmuch as the individual contract living expense payment system most accurately calculates the share earned by individual workers, it further increases their desire to produce and their responsibility, and correctly applies the principle of socialist distribution.

The workteam contract living expense payment system is a method of paying living expenses employed in the difficult area of evaluating the quantity and quality of work on an individual basis, as in the case of a unit in which several individuals operate a machine to produce an item, or a workteam that uses a single process or one that is made up of several smaller units. Consequently, in the case of living expenses of workers participating in workteam contract work, a fixed share of the living expenses earned on a workteam basis is distributed based on capability ranking and processing time, and the remaining share is distributed through a point system geared to the amount of enthusiasm shown in the workteam, and the workteam conservation share is distributed on the basis of conservation points.

Another important method of paying living expenses in independent accounting system enterprises is the increasing ratio contract living expense payment system for sentry post units.

In addition to these, there is also the quality contract living expense payment system and the indirect contract living expense payment system.

The living expenses of indirect or auxiliary sector workers and management functionaries who do not participate in contract work can be calculated on the basis of either the extent to which the production plan of the appropriate unit is carried out or as a percentage of the living expenses paid to contract workers. In situations where indirect or auxiliary sector workers and management functionaries either directly control several shops or workteams, or the overall production of an enterprise, or perform the role of maintaining them, the production results of the unit depend greatly on their efforts. Consequently, the living expenses of functionaries assigned to a shop are calculated on the basis of the extent to which the production plan of the shop is carried out, and the living expenses of functionaries who have overall responsibility for the production of an enterprise are paid on the basis of the actual performance of the plan of the enterprise.

The bonus is a form of labor compensation. Bonuses are given to groups or individuals who are exemplary in upholding the intent of the party and in normalizing production at a high level, overfulfilling plans in every category, or in increasing the quality of goods and caring for their equipment so as to increase its utilization rate, or in conserving resources and materials. When bonuses are given, they must be allocated within the living expense cash payment parameters of factories and enterprises.

Independent accounting system enterprises must thoroughly implement the socialist principle of distribution based on quantity and quality in accordance with the demands of the law.

All independent accounting system enterprises must uphold the slogan of the Party Central Committee, giving absolute priority to political work among the producing masses while correctly incorporating material interests, and thereby bring about a full demonstration of their productive enthusiasm and creative positivism.

9062

CSO: 4110/138

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

STATE-RUN ENTERPRISES' INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTING ELABORATED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Text] Continuous improvement in financial management and correct distribution of income in factories and enterprises have extremely great significance in frugally and carefully handling the state budget, and properly implementing the independent accounting system.

Chapter 6 of the "Law on State-Operated Enterprise Independent Accounting System" covers the fundamental principles and procedures that must be followed in financial management and income distribution.

The law looks first at the fundamental problems arising in financial management.

One of the key problems arising in financial management is that of correctly managing enterprise finances in accordance with the Tae'an work system and the unitary management system principle for finances in independent accounting system enterprises, and increasing the profitability of the enterprise and providing greater profit to the state.

Enterprise financial management is the work of creating the funds necessary for administration and control in a planned manner and distributing them properly for authorized use, and making sure that they are utilized effectively.

All independent accounting system enterprises must give strict priority to political work and work with people, and thoroughly implement the mass line of our party, so that financial management is transformed into the work of the masses themselves.

Independent accounting system enterprises are assured of receiving funds necessary for administration activities from the state in accordance with a set plan, and earmark a portion of those funds as funds for the enterprise itself. Factories and enterprises must use the funds received through state planning effectively and in accordance with projections in those plans, and eliminate any instances of their misuse, waste or lack of use.

Specifically, independent accounting system enterprises should always pay close attention to reducing the production cycle and the amount of time that

assets are held in liquid form, and to getting manufactured goods out on time, so that liquid enterprise funds are rapidly cycled and greater production and construction accomplished with less funds.

The planned increase of enterprise income is an important requirement facing independent accounting system enterprises in order to strictly maintain socialist expanded reproduction and continuously improve the people's standard of living.

Independent accounting system enterprises must widely adopt new technology and advanced operational procedures and make effective use of manpower, equipment, materials and funds so as to produce more high-quality goods, and to manufacture more "3 August mass consumption goods" using scrap materials and by-products, and thereby increase income. Enterprises in the commercial sector should vigorously launch the public service revolution in accordance with the intent of the party so as to expand various public service facilities and diversify public service organizations, and thereby positively boost the convenience of the workers while increasing income.

At the same time that they are planning and supervising production organization and positively launching the public service revolution, independent accounting system enterprises must systematically reduce the prime cost of manufactured goods and continuously lower their liquidity ratio.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"....Once plans are carried out in enterprises, careful consideration must be given to how much of the enterprise's profit is to be returned to the state and how much is to be retained by the enterprise, as well as to under what conditions and in what amounts are bonuses to be given."

The law also covers the fundamental problems that independent accounting system enterprises must deal with in distribution of income.

In distributing income, it is important that independent accounting system enterprises abide by the principle of increasing state capital accumulation while also assuring the profitability of the enterprise itself.

For the independent accounting system enterprise, net profit, once expenditures have been covered and a planned amount has been contributed to the state budget, is that portion that is left over for use by the enterprise.

In order to strictly meet planned payments to the state budget, factories and enterprises must see to it that trade income, state enterprise profits, fixed asset amortization payments, local maintenance funds and all other forms of income are paid to the state on the prescribed dates. Then the net income left to the enterprise should be used effectively in solidifying the material foundation of the enterprise and in improving the lives of its employees.

All independent accounting system enterprises must establish system and discipline in financial management, and strictly abide by financial regulations, so as to manage the national budget with greater frugality and care.

Chapter 7 of the "Law on State-Operated Enterprise Independent Accounting System" covers fundamental problems arising in the establishment and use of enterprise fund pools and bonuses, and shop and workteam preferential system bonuses.

The law covers those issues which must be addressed in establishing and using enterprise fund pools.

Enterprise fund pools are a form of material preference which serve to improve administration and control in independent accounting system enterprises, and thereby to promote the overfulfillment of planned objectives and the increase of state accumulation of funds.

Independent accounting system enterprises can designate a fixed portion of profits and excess profits resulting from their operations as enterprise fund pools. In other words, when profit plans projected at the beginning of the year are fulfilled or exceeded, or when funds are left over after planned payment of the state enterprise profit is made and planned expenses of the enterprise itself are met, an enterprise fund pool can be established.

The enterprise fund pools that have been created can be used in production expansion, technological development and cultural welfare work for employees, and a portion of the enterprise fund pool used for production expansion can be used for such things as socialist competition bonuses and bonuses given to innovators.

All independent accounting system enterprises must correctly establish enterprise fund pools and use them rationally, and thereby further solidify their own material and technical foundation and continuously improve their cultural welfare services for employees.

As a form of material incentive used when excess profits are accumulated, bonuses are an important means of increasing the productive enthusiasm of workers and strengthening the independent accounting system.

The law covers the establishment by independent accounting system enterprises of bonus fund pools and the payment of bonuses to shops, workteams and individual workers that are exemplary in carrying out the state plan.

Bonus fund pools are established when production in kind plans and prime cost plans which weight labor capacity, or state budget contribution plans which are calculated cumulatively, are fulfilled and excess profit remains. Bonus fund pools that are established in this manner can be used for bonuses paid under the shop and workteam preferential system, bonuses given to employees who are not directly attached to a shop, and socialist competition. In the event the bonus fund pools that have been established are not used up during the year in question, they can be carried over to the next year.

Preferential system bonuses are a form of bonus distribution which promotes the overfulfillment of plans assigned to shops and workteams. Inasmuch as bonuses established for the enterprise are earmarked for shops, and those established for shops are applied to workteams, preferential system bonuses serve to increase the interest of all shop and workteam members in carrying out the plan of the enterprise, to participate in industrial management as masters, and to fully display a collective spirit.

The bonus share under the shop and workteam preferential system and bonuses paid to individual employees must be distributed in proportion to the extent to which a given unit carries out its plan, and to the basic wages of employees.

Factories and enterprises must set preferential system standards for shops and workteams using such indices as production in kind plans, scientific and technological development plans, labor-production capacity plans, key equipment utilization ratio plans, prime cost plans and also conservation objectives and materials consumption levels, and distribute preferential system bonuses to the units which carry them out in accordance with the law.

Functionaries and workers of all state economic organs, factories and enterprises are to overfulfill the planned objectives they have been given, and increase profitability, so as to provide greater profit to the state, by upholding the slogans of the Party Central Committee, and correctly implementing the independent accounting system and properly using economic leverages, in a manner suited to the fundamental nature of the socialist system.

9062

CSO: 4110/144

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

CO-OP FARMS, WORK-DAYS OPERATIONS DETAILED

Primary-Level Functionaries' Role

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"Cooperative farm management functionaries should be the first to positively participate in productive labor."

--Let's enhance the role of primary-level functionaries so as to do a quality job in spring seeding.

Functionaries of the Chonma-up Cooperative Farm in Chonma County had good reason to thus define the issue while engaging in the work of this year's spring seeding.

Rural primary-level functionaries are the ones who directly organize and carry out farming. Therefore, if all farming is to be properly done, it is important that their responsibility and role be enhanced.

The experience of this farm is a case in point.

It was a day after the loading of fertilizer had been started.

One of the functionaries who had spent the day loading fertilizer with the farm workers had returned to the office, and had something on his mind.

The First Subteam of the First Workteam had on that day had fulfilled 130 percent of the fertilizer hauling plan, but had done less than that on other occasions.

What was the reason?

The farm functionary paid a visit to the First Subteam of the First Workteam that was doing the good work.

The workteam chief, party cell secretary, workteam technical guidance personnel and agitators were out in the field.

The technical advisor had his soil analysis charts and was advising workteam members on how much fertilizer to take to which fields.

The workteam chief was checking out the means of transport and the party cell secretary was discussing with the agitator about the content of agitation material to be delivered during break time that day. When the organizational work was out of the way, the first ones to load up the means of transport with fertilizer and head for the fields were the party cell secretary and the agitators.

Behind them were the farm workers.

Even though the work that the subteam had to do on that day was harder than at any other time, the fertilizer hauling plan was fulfilled during the morning.

The secret to such good work and considerable results lay in the fact that the responsibility and role of the primary-level functionaries was high, that they planned and supervised the organizational work and carried it out in an exemplary manner.

When rural primary-level functionaries pick up a heavy load before anyone else and stand in the front, the masses will follow of their own accord.

The fact is that exemplary behavior on the part of rural primary-level functionaries has tremendous significance.

On this farm all primary-level functionaries felt a strong need to put out more effort than anyone else in doing the farming.

This year the Third Workteam made more fertilizer than at any other time.

It didn't seem possible that seeding preparations could have been far enough along in the workteam to haul all of it to the fields.

Of course all of the fertilizer that had been produced was transported. Which was to say that cold-bed rice seeding preparations couldn't have been even the slightest bit behind.

The solution to the problem was found on this farm in enhancing the role of workteam primary-level functionaries and awakening them to the task.

"The party believes in our rural primary-level functionaries and entrusts them with the precious land and much in the way of assets and manpower. If we are to repay the party's expectations with loyalty, we must put out more effort than anyone else."

This informal comment by a farm functionary stirred the hearts of the workteam primary-level functionaries.

The primary-level functionaries were the first to go to their work stations and to shoulder difficult work.

The enthusiasm of farm members was higher than ever before.

Even while farm members were hauling all of the fertilizer, they made preparations for the cold frame rice seed planting.

As a result, they finished up with that three days sooner than they could possibly have hoped for, and laid out the seedling beds in accordance with their plan.

The primary-level functionaries and farm members were at their work stations with a single mind.

The work of loading up and hauling humus and seed bed materials that had required a week or so previously was finished within just a few days.

This experience shows that the question of whether or not farming is properly done depends in great part on the responsibility and role of primary-level functionaries.

Farm Work-Days Operations

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Kim Hŭi-yŏng: "Regularizing the Posting of Work-Days"]

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows:

"The problem of correctly evaluating work-days is most important."

The correct evaluation of work-days and their posting in a timely manner occupies an important position in the work of rural labor administration on cooperative farms.

The posting of work-days is the work that makes it possible for farm members to find out the work-days that they have been given based on the quantity and quality of their work on the farm.

Only when work-days are posted in a timely manner on cooperative farms can the principle of socialist distribution be thoroughly observed, and the self-consciousness and productive enthusiasm of farm members be increased.

In addition, only when work-days are posted on schedule for farm members can accuracy in work-days calculation be assured, and can farm members be compensated for their work-days in a planned manner.

Posting work-days every 10 days for workteams in particular is of great importance in correctly implementing the workteam bonus system and in fully demonstrating its superiority.

Rural economic sector functionaries should be fully conscious of the importance of posting work-days and systematically set up their work-days

evaluation procedures, and provide guidance so that subteams, workteams and management committees regularly post work-days on set days.

What is important here is for work-days postings to be properly done by workteams. This is because the workteam is the key unit for production organization and manpower organization which responsibly organizes and guides all phases of subteam production management activity.

In order to properly post work-days in a timely manner, work-days must be impartially evaluated every day with regard to the work performed by farm members. This means that, for subteams, the role of work-days evaluators should be increased and that they should accurately evaluate the work-days of farm members based on that day's work results and volume of work performed at the work site, and for workteams, that posting should be systematized to take place every 10 days. A key ingredient here is to enhance the responsibility and role of the workteam leader.

The experience of farms where farm management is well organized shows that where workteam leaders post work-days in a timely manner, the enthusiasm of farm members is heightened and all farm work is properly performed.

Possessed of deep awareness that they are the primary-level commanders who are responsible for workteams, workteam leaders must obtain a composite work-days evaluation and calculation report from subteams every day, and integrate it without fail into the master work-days file, so as to verify the work-days notebook and ledger and bring to life the 10-day posting.

Rural economic sector functionaries must see to it that work-days are posted in a systematic manner by always visiting workteams and subteams to keep informed about the status of evaluating and posting work-days in accordance with the demands of the party.

9062

CSO: 4110/139

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SOCIALISTIC, SCIENTIFIC INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT STRESSED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 1 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Us Positively Emulate the Industrial Management Experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex"]

[Text] Upholding the will of the party, today the work of preplanning and supervising industrial management and normalizing production at a high level is being vigorously launched. The working class of the Anju Regional Coal Complex has achieved tremendous results in this.

This complex is exceeding its plan every month, with the result that its first quarter plan was completed ahead of schedule and average daily coal production increased 1.5-fold, and is thoroughly implementing the party's policy requirements with regard to normalizing production on a daily, weekly and monthly basis. This is a tremendous innovative achievement. The value of the success of the working class in the Anju region is found in their positive conservation of materials and labor while energetically mobilizing inner reserves in accordance with the policy requirements of the party, and thereby normalizing production.

This success in the Anju region is largely the result of its functionaries and workers upholding the economic management concepts described by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the tasks set forth by the party and the leader, and putting them into practice.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has on various occasions given full recognition to the successes attained by functionaries of the Anju Regional Coal Complex in production and industrial management, and has given instructions on spreading their experience. Our party is wisely leading the effort to positively emulate the example of the Anju Regional Coal Complex in various sectors of the people's economy and in factories and enterprises.

Industrial management is a fundamental problem which affects both the success of socialist economic construction and its future course. It impacts greatly on production growth, conservation, normalization of production and the work attitude of the people. Only by correctly solving the problem of economic management can the socialist economic system be preserved and its superiority demonstrated.

The foundation for improving industrial management based on the nature of the socialist economy is making the producing masses true masters of industrial management. People are directly responsible for production, and when motivated display surprising strength.

It was the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who at an early stage created the Tae'an work system and strove to conduct industrial management based on work with people. The fact that in our nation the masses participate positively in production and management, possessed of great enthusiasm, and that the people's economy is continuously developing, is vivid proof of the superiority of our economic management system based on a mass line.

The developing reality today demands that there be an intensification of work with people in industrial management in conformance with the requirements of the Tae'an work system, so that their responsibility and role as masters are further enhanced. This has been the reason that Party Central Committee plenary sessions conducted in recent years have ascribed such importance to the problem of elevating the role of the producing masses and to thoroughly implement the requirements of the Tae'an work system concerning proper conduct of industrial management, and have given priority to political work to do so, and of correctly implementing the independent accounting system. This policy requirement, which our party views as needing urgent attention in industrial management, has been superbly solved by the Anju Regional Coal Complex.

This model is a shining fruition of our party's chuche thought and theory concerning correctly combining economic-technical work with political work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Party Central Committee, has pointed out the following:

"Given the fundamental superiority of the socialist society and its characteristics, the key problem is that of implementing correct policies which are not biased in any one direction, i.e., strengthening politico-moral incentives for workers in socialist construction while correctly incorporating material incentives, and positively implementing communist policies while thoroughly applying the principle of socialist distribution, and attaining full display of the self-consciousness of workers while correctly incorporating control over them." ("Let Us Move Ahead, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" booklet, pp 12-13)

The industrial management experience attained by the Anju Regional Coal Complex was that of fundamentally improving party political work in order to increase the productive enthusiasm of individuals, and to further rationalize economic organizational work, consistent with the characteristics of a socialist society. At the Anju Regional Coal Complex, the sentry post-unit contract system was implemented so that everyone involved in production was clearly aware of planned objectives and their status of completion at all times, and positively involved in carrying out the plan, and distribution based on party, political and social evaluation was correctly implemented.

This constituted the primary method in giving priority to political work in accordance with the requirements of the Tae'an work system, while at the same time properly implementing the independent accounting system.

The tremendous innovations wrought in the Anju region are a powerful testimony to the legitimacy of our party's policy of giving priority to party and political work, and to politico-moral incentives, and correctly incorporating economic-technical work and material incentives.

Experience confirms that when the economic management theory of the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il concerning application of correct mass mobilization methods based on the characteristics of a socialist society is thoroughly applied, a great transformation can be achieved in production and management.

Party organizations and economic guidance functionaries of the various sectors of the people's economy, and of all factories and enterprises such as coal mines, must vigorously launch the work of spreading the invaluable experience attained in the coal mines of the Anju region.

First in importance in the experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex is the sincere carrying out of party political work so as to fully manifest the enthusiasm of the masses by correctly giving socio-political feedback on the extent to which every person is carrying out his revolutionary mission.

The creation of production upsurges and the successful solution of the problem of production normalization in the Anju region were not attained by simply adopting some administrative procedure. Of greater importance was the intensification of party work and work with people so that every worker contributes positively to party and state through practical struggle, resulting from accurate evaluation of the results of labor.

Providing party or socio-political feedback on the status of every worker's revolutionary mission performance creates a condition favorable for moving the hearts of the masses and getting them to launch into the implementation of party policy. Evaluation of the work performance of individuals is in itself an evaluation of how great a contribution is being made to party and revolution. Socialist workers set great store in working on behalf of party and revolution, society and collective, and in performing a lot of work. When workers have a good feel for the extent of their work within the collective, they live righteously and usefully for society and collective, and exert themselves all the more in their work.

Impartial evaluation of the work performance of every worker is a key problem in correctly carrying out party work and work with people on a scientific foundation. Today, when people's thoughts are expressed in practical application and when socialism is being built, the person who produces much while waging the conservation struggle is the person loyal to party and leader. Consequently, in party work there must be true work with people which measures their loyalty using work performance as a yardstick, and on that basis rallies them around the head of the party and the leader.

It was precisely this problem that was correctly solved by party organizations of the Anju Regional Coal Complex, with the result that party work truly became work with people that firmly rallied the masses of all levels and classes around the head of the party and the leader, and living party work which made it possible for them to contribute to party and revolution not by words alone, but in actual behavior. All work, be it political or agitation work, guiding the organizational and ideological lives of party members and workers, increasing the leading role of party members or guiding the movement for competition for increased production, is carried out impartially and sincerely on the basis of the work performance of people. Based on correct evaluation of the work performance of each worker, party work is carried out in the form of putting positive trust in those individuals who have truly done a good job, singling them out for social recognition and encouraging them. This is the secret to the vigorous activity of the masses in the Anju region today, and to the production upsurges that they have achieved.

Because our workers consider the political confidence of the party which they obtain by devoting themselves to party, leader, society and collective as more precious than money, they always put others ahead of themselves lest they fall behind, and deal with each other in a straightforward manner. Therefore, party organizations and functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy should give priority attention to correctly handling work with people in learning from the experience of Anju, and positively emulate the experience gained in its party work.

The fact that party work and work with people could be carried out to such good effect in the coal mines of the Anju region is also closely related to the strengthening by its party organization of party guidance aimed at correctly implementing economic organizational work, such as the independent accounting system. Great effort was expended in this area in giving a key position in party organizational work to implementation of the intent of the party with regard to correctly implementing the independent accounting system, and to correctly using economic margins. These party organizations were able to gain such good industrial management experience by adhering to this work and spurring it on as Party Central Committee work. Experience shows that if all party organizations and party functionaries properly exercise party guidance over work with people and economic work in conformance with the will of the party, as is the case in the Anju region, then the broad masses can truly be firmly rallied around the head of the party and the leader, and production upsurges can be achieved.

Also of importance in the experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex is the preplanning and supervision of economic organizational work so that everyone involved in production can carry out work with the high enthusiasm of unconditionally accomplishing the state plan on a day-to-day basis.

The state plan is law, and it is important in successfully carrying it out that all producers stand together and have considerable interest in it. If such is to be the case, the principle of socialist distribution which says that earnings will be based on work performed must be thoroughly applied. This is handled through various forms of rational economic organizational

work--from manpower organization to evaluation and distribution methods related to the results of labor, and the question of summarizing and calculating production and finances. At the Anju Regional Coal Complex, every aspect of economic organizational work is covered so that the smallest unit is strengthened, and plan performance and results of labor accurately evaluated on the basis of that unit, with summarization and calculation systems correctly implemented, with the result that everyone is aware on a daily basis of progress in carrying out their revolutionary missions, and receives distribution in accordance with work performed. As a result, everyone involved in production always fully understands planned tasks, and knows what their own rate of progress is, as well as that of the collective, in carrying them out, and has the enthusiasm to move ahead together in socialist competition. By thus rationalizing economic organizational work, non-productive labor and waste are eliminated and inner resources positively mobilized and utilized, coupled with mutual assistance and combined strength, with the result that technical process management and facilities and materials management are properly performed, and the plan overfulfilled every day.

At the Anju Regional Coal Complex, the policy requirements of the party concerning accurate implementation of the independent accounting system and distribution based on labor are thoroughly applied, on both an overall scope and an individual industry scope. As a result, everyone, including workers in directly related sectors, employees in indirect sectors, technicians and production supervisors, knows exactly what work must be performed on a given day, responsibly performing his own mission in accordance with his function, and can receive more accurate distribution in accordance with actual work performed. This represents an advance in thoroughly adhering to the principle of socialist economic management and the principle of socialist distribution.

The experience gained in the coal mines of the Anju region under the leadership of the party has even greater significance today, when the people's economy is developing at a high stage and the ideological consciousness of the masses is at an extremely high level. Party organizations and economic guidance functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy should deeply study the experience of Anju, emulating it in a manner consistent with the fundamental situation in their own units, and thereby bring about a new turning point in economic guidance management.

Of greatest importance in learning from the experience of the Anju Regional Coal Complex is to become more fully aware of the essence and legitimacy of the economic management policy of our party.

The experience of coal mines in the Anju region is really the success of an economic management policy based on the mass line of our party as applied in the Taaean work system. The Taaean work system is an outstanding economic management system which strengthens the communist nature of the socialist system in the area of economic management, while taking correct note of its transitional nature, and which purifies the ideas of people while making appropriate use of economic leverages. Only by adhering to this work system can we move without meandering toward a communist society in which the socialist economic foundation is tempered and the masses motivated, so that

its vitality is highly developed. The value of the Anju experience lays in its exemplary application of the will of the party with regard to making correct use of scientific economic management methods in order to thoroughly exercise the demands of economic laws while at the same time giving priority to political work. This example has great significance in also proving the decisive superiority of our socialist system in the areas of industrial management and mass mobilization methods. Party organizations and functionaries of all sectors of the people's economy should thoroughly master our own style of economic management methods and their fundamental truth as suited to the nature of the socialist economic system, and thereby correctly exercise economic management and achieve upsurges in production in accordance with the will of the party, as has been the case in the Anju region.

In applying the experience of coal mines in the Anju region it is especially important to fully manifest the spirit of absoluteness in thoroughly and unconditionally implementing the economic management thought and methods of our party. All problems arising in scientifically managing and controlling the economy in a manner suited to the essence of a socialist society are clearly delineated in our party's documents. The experience of coal mines in the Anju region is the result of thoroughly implementing the concepts expressed in party documents, possessed of the spirit of unconditionality. Party organizations in all sectors of the people's economy must provide correct leadership so that economic-technical work, including the application of political work together with the independent accounting system in guidance over economic work, is given a key position in accordance with the demands of the party, and so that these two forms of work are properly carried out without any bias being given to one or the other. If this is to be done, careful attention must be paid to how the communistic and scientific management methods of our party can be better applied in one's own sector and unit, and improvements must be made in one's own level of knowledge concerning economic management.

The confidence in and expectations for the coal miners of the Anju region on the part of our party are great. Functionaries and workers there must repay the expectations of the party and the leader by continuing to properly carry out the work of production and industrial management, without resting on their laurels, so as to fiercely defend the lifeline of the people's economy.

Everyone should improve industrial management and vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction by thoroughly implementing the chuche-type economic management thought and theory of the party.

9062

CSO: 4110/141

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

EXPANSION OF EXTERNAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 7 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Yi Ch'ŏl-pok: "Socialist Economic Construction and the Expansion of External Economic Relations"]

[Text] The development of economic relations with other nations on the basis of building a self-supporting national economy is a consistent policy of our party and the government of the republic. Our party and the government of the republic are today expanding external economic relations under actual conditions where the foundation of a socialist self-supporting national economy has been unprecedentedly strengthened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"One of the key problems arising in the economic development of our nation at the present time is the rapid expansion of foreign trade.

"The situation in our nation, where the scope of the people's economy has become tremendously increased and economic sectors extremely diversified requires further expansion of foreign trade." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol. 8, p 361)

Maximum mobilization and utilization of national resources and development of economic interchange with other nations from the principle of self-reliance constitute a fundamental problem in accelerating socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction which is carried out with the state as its basic unit is accomplished within the context of economic linkages with other nations. Differences in the natural geographical situations and socio-historical conditions of various nations, as well as the characteristics of their economic development, give rise to differences in their productivity, technological development, production experience and production framework. As a result of these differences, the raw materials and quantity and variety of goods produced in each nation are not the same, and even when a nation produces a product which exceeds its own needs, there will still be something that is either not produced or is lacking in that nation.

Consequently, every nation produces on its own from its own means of production and consummables that which is fundamental and much in demand, and obtains that for which there is small demand or which is lacking through mutual accommodation with other nations. External economic relations make it possible to create conditions which are favorable to the mutual sharing of new achievements and advances in the field of science and technology, and to cooperation and interchange among technicians and specialists. For these reasons, only by expanding external economic relations can the economic construction of the nation be accelerated, and the standard of living of the people continuously increased.

The reality of our nation's economic development, in which the scope of the people's economy is tremendously large and the level of technical equipage high, demands that the breadth of external economic relations be broadened and that they be further expanded. If the demand for enormous quantities of raw materials and resources, which increases as the scope of the economy grows and as new economic sectors develop, is to be fully satisfied, and the existing economic foundation effectively utilized so as to rapidly develop the economy, then internal resources must be mobilized on the one hand and economic relations with other nations positively developed on the other. Only by so doing can production be normalized at a high level and the power of socialist self-supporting national economy be further demonstrated, and can the people's standard of living be made more prosperous and abundant. The expansion of external economic relations is also of great significance in enhancing the external prestige of the nation and strengthening ties of friendship and cooperation with other nations, and in creating international conditions favorable to our revolution.

All of the conditions and potentials capable of expanding external economic relations have been created for us at this time. The self-supporting national economy created by our people through self-reliance and hard work constitutes not only a powerful material foundation for accelerating socialist construction and systematically improving the people's standard of living, and for maintaining the nation's external prestige and political independence, but also a strong buttress for strengthening and continuously expanding economic cooperation with other nations. We must guide trade and external economic activity to a new and higher stage on the basis of this powerful foundation and the successes and experience already gained in the area of external economic relations.

The positive expansion of economic and technical cooperation and interchange with socialist nations is a consistent principle adhered to by our party in the area of external economic relations.

Socialist nations are class brothers that engage in mutual accommodation and strengthen cooperative relations on the basis of the principles of equality, independence and proletarian internationalism that stem from common interests in terms of the essential nature of the socialist system and the building of socialism and communism. The strengthening of cooperation and interchange by socialist nations is based on the sacred internationalist mission of being jointly responsible for both their own nation's revolution and world

revolution. Only by strengthening economic and technical cooperation and interchange between socialist nations can the economy of every nation be more rapidly developed, and the power of overall socialist forces be enhanced. The socialist nations possess the conditions, potential and latent power to be able to develop mutual cooperation and interchange. The socialist nations have strong economic force, developed science and technology, and rich resources. The socialist marketplace, which is the primary vehicle for achieving economic and technical cooperation and interchange between socialist nations, has a tremendous superiority which knows neither economic crisis or financial fluctuation. When firm reliance is placed on the socialist marketplace in systematically creating and developing economic interchange on the basis of the superiority of the socialist system, enormous advances can be made in the development of the people's economies of every nation.

The visits paid to various socialist nations in past years by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song formed key links in the creation of a firm foundation capable of developing economic and technical cooperation and interchange with those nations to a higher stage. Only by expanding economic and technical cooperation and interchange with socialist nations can we further solidify those successes.

Development of cooperative relations with developing nations and Third World nations is an important problem arising in the expansion of external economic relations.

Developing nations are today faced with the pressing need to share the gains and experience of economic construction in various fields, and to develop foreign trade on the principle of mutual accommodation. Under these conditions, we must put great effort into developing economic relations with these nations in accordance with the noble spirit of South-South cooperation. When economic and technical cooperation and interchange are developed between socialist nations and developing nations, a considerable boost can be given to the economic self-sufficiency of those nations, and an international situation can be created that is favorable to the establishment of a new international economic order.

We should develop economic relations with all nations in the world that respect the sovereignty of our nation and treat us with friendship.

An important method of further expanding the external economic relations of the nation today is to attain multi-faceted collaboration and interchange based on a variety of forms and means.

The method of economic and technical cooperation and interchange reflects the breadth and depth of external economic relations. When economic and technical cooperation and interchange are strengthened using a variety of forms and methods, then external economic relations can be carried out with greater breadth and depth.

Foreign trade is the primary form of external economic interchange involving the exchange of goods that is carried out between nations. Therefore, if

external economic relations are to be fully realized, considerable effort must be put into developing trade.

Increasing exports is a prerequisite for developing various forms of economic interchange, including trade. Only by increasing exports can the various payment obligations incurred in the process of achieving economic interchange with other nations be met. To accomplish this, trade must be diversified so that many products are sent abroad and so that necessary goods can be brought in in a timely manner. To do so, the bases of production for export goods must be tightly managed. The percentage of processed goods in commodity exports must be decisively increased, and it is important to concentrate on the export of such products as non-ferrous metals and cement.

If there is to be breadth and depth in economic interchange, the principle of credibility first must be adhered to. Credibility is a prerequisite for external economic development. If credibility is to be thoroughly maintained in economic interchange between nations, it is important that contractual obligations be met. In particular, the quality of goods must be kept high and delivery dates for export products strictly adhered to, and payment obligations thoroughly carried out.

At the same time that the principle of concentrating on the socialist market is adhered to when importing goods, and of exporting goods first to the socialist market, we must further expand trade with other nations.

The issue that requires attention in external economic relations development is that of economic collaboration and technical interchange.

Economic collaboration and technical interchange are important links which make possible the rational use of the nation's human and material resources, and the elevation of the scientific and technical level of the people's economy. Economic collaboration and technical interchange give rise to conditions favorable to development of the nation's economy through the reciprocal sharing of new developments and experience in production technology gained in the creation of joint enterprises based on common use of labor, facilities and technology, and in the field of science and technology. When economic collaboration and technical interchange are properly carried out, the technical equipment that one is in need of can be brought in, and advanced technology and production and management technology can be obtained. In addition, the potential to solve raw materials, fuel, capital and labor problems, and to improve the economic framework and technical processes of the nation, is obtained.

We should treat the further development of economic and technical interchange and collaboration with other nations of the world, including socialist nations, on the basis of the "Joint Venture Law of the DPRK," as an important problem.

We must further glorify this meaningful year by achieving even greater advances in the continued expansion of the nation's external economic relations in accordance with the will of the party.

9062
CSO: 4110/143

REVOLUTIONARY LEARNING, MODERN SCIENCE EXALTED

Pyongyang NODONG CHONGNYON in Korean 3 Apr 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Let Students Establish a Revolutionary Spirit of Learning and Become Well-Versed in Modern Science"]

[Text] Our students are today faced with the important task of upholding the beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il's document "On Further Developing the Work of Education" and the slogans of the Party Central Committee, bringing about a new transformation in study and scientific research in tune with the trend of scientific and technical development, so as to become more well-versed in modern science.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il pointed out the following:

"Today is the era of science and technology. The rapid development of modern science and technology urgently requires improvements in the work of nurturing technicians and specialists who are in tune with it."

Today is the era of science and technology. The people's economy cannot be developed a single step further without development of science and technology, nor can the technological revolution be vigorously spurred on. What is needed in our places of work now is science and technology. Consequently, the establishment of a revolutionary spirit of learning among students and their mastery of modern science constitute extremely important tasks in accelerating the pace of socialist economic construction.

The establishment by students of a revolutionary spirit of learning and their mastery of modern science are key requirements in becoming prepared as capable technicians and specialists who are in tune with trends in the development of modern science.

The beloved Comrade leader has wisely determined the direction and methods for improving and strengthening the work of training technicians and specialists in a manner suited to such practical needs, and has established all of the conditions to enable students to delve deeply into modern science. As a result, today all students in our nation are putting all of their effort into their studies in order to master modern science, free from worry or anxiety.

Nevertheless, it is the hope of our party today that students will become well-versed in modern science in a very short period of time, without resting on the laurels of past successes, so that they will possess the creative knowledge that will enable them to contribute to the scientific and technological development of our nation.

If they are to do so, all students must first put all of their efforts into studying, possessed of a correct study viewpoint and attitude. Ideological viewpoint and attitude constitute a precondition and starting point which determine the success of learning, just as they do in all endeavors.

All students must devote all of their strength and enthusiasm to study so that they may master modern science, at all times treasuring deep in their hearts the great favor and love of the great leader and the beloved Comrade leader who have opened for them the path to learning and the happiness of today, and possessed of the determination to repay them with loyalty.

Along with the task of developing a proper study viewpoint and attitude, the self-conscious and thorough maintenance of study discipline is important. All students should develop the habit of diligently attending lectures, absorbing the day's lessons on that day, and unfalteringly doing their review work and preparatory work, no matter what the circumstances. This means that learning must become the number one requirement in the lives of students, one that cannot be left off for even an instant.

The thorough establishment of discipline in the study of modern science constitutes an extremely important problem in the mastering of creative knowledge. The objective of studying modern science is for students to ultimately contribute to the Korean revolution. Consequently, whatever students learn must be studied in close conjunction with the actual situation in our nation.

What our party wants for our students today is for them to acquire creative knowledge by which for every 1 thing they learn, they use it 10 times, and then multiply that by 100. Always treasuring the expectations of the party, all students must approach the study of modern trends in science and technology with the awareness of pondering and investigating just how these are to be applied in the development of our nation's people's economy.

If modern science is to be mastered, it is important that study be conducted with the great ambition and ideal of making a major discovery 20 or 30 times. Developments and discoveries in new fields of science are frequently made during the years of youth when curiosity is strong. Therefore, students must have the bold objective in learning of solving pressing scientific and technological problems in the development of the people's economy, and conduct their study with the passion of the investigator.

If trends in the development of modern science and technology are to be fully understood, students must also zealously study foreign languages. The study of foreign languages is an urgent requirement not just for themselves, but also for increasing the pace of the nation's economic development. This means that students should learn more than one foreign language, attaining

a proficiency that will allow them to easily read and translate any technical materials written in those languages.

The strengthening of learning through experimentation constitutes a basic method for inculcating the creative capacity to master modern science, effectively apply modern technology, and put into practice the theories that have been learned.

Students should exert all their efforts to acquire the creative knowledge that will allow them to solidify what they have learned in lecture through the process of experimentation, to acquire the ability to apply it through practical application in production, and then to use it in actual situations. In particular, the struggle to acquire applied skills through the process of building necessary modern laboratory equipment themselves must be launched as a conscious objective.

If a revolutionary spirit of learning is to be established among students and they are to master modern science and technology, the role of school Socialist Working Youth League [SWYL] organizations must be decisively upgraded.

Of importance here is the creation of a new turning point in the spirit and methods of learning by following the noble example of learning personally created in the glorious youth of the great leader and the beloved Comrade leader.

School SWYL organizations should frequently organize research seminars and foreign language competitions so that students become fully aware of the latest advances in the development of science and technology in their own fields of specialization.

Specifically, design conventions should be organized in a planned manner so that students can have free access to various designs and blueprints, and can strive to design various types of modern machinery and equipment on their own.

The vigorous launching of student scientific research team activities is important in establishing a revolutionary spirit of learning among students, and in getting them to master advances in modern science and technology and to increase their applied skills.

School SWYL organizations should vigorously launch student scientific research team activities so that students can work toward solving the urgent scientific and technological problems in the development of the people's economy while they are attending college.

For students there is no task more important or glorious than establishing a revolutionary spirit of learning so that they can acquire the creative knowledge applied in revolution and construction.

Let all students uphold the intent of the party and establish a revolutionary spirit of learning so that they fully master modern science, and thereby prepare themselves as revolutionaries who stand firmly ready as revolutionary commanders and who possess highly useful scientific and technical skills, and as revolutionaries loyal to the great leader and the beloved Comrade leader.

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

SOCIALIST HEALTH SERVICE OF DPRK PRAISED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 4 Apr 85 p 2

[Article by Ch'a Pyŏng-p'il: "The Socialist Health System of Our Nation Is an Outstanding People-Oriented Health System"]

[Text] The national health service continues to be developed in our nation under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. The National Health Law established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and his masterpiece "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the National Health Law" have demonstrated great power in this. In the past five years our nation's National Health Law and this masterpiece of the great leader have constituted a powerful weapon in improving our national health service and fully manifesting the superiority of the socialist health system in a manner suited to the developing reality. We must bring about a transformation in health service development by adhering to the masterpiece of the respected and beloved leader and the National Health Law, and continuing to thoroughly apply them.

Health service is the extremely important work of protecting the lives of people and improving the health of workers. In order to vigorously accelerate revolution and construction and forge prosperity for nation and people, and to provide a happy life for all workers, health service must be continuously developed. In developing health service, the establishment of an advanced health system is important.

The health system of our nation is the most superior people-oriented health system which brilliantly applies the great chuche idea. The underlying principle of this health system is that the state assumes responsibility for the lives and health of the workers, taking care of them so that they can fully perform their responsibility and role as masters of nature and society. As a result, the national health system of our nation vividly demonstrates the basic superiority of our nation's socialist system, in which the popular masses are the masters of everything and all things in society serve the working masses.

The superiority of our nation's health system stems first of all from the fact that it completely and thoroughly guarantees the people their right to the best medical treatment.

The question of how the people's right to medical treatment is guaranteed is a basic yardstick for measuring the superiority of the health system.

The right to medical treatment means the right to be assured of medical treatment whenever people need it. The right to medical treatment for the broad popular masses is guaranteed only in a socialist system. Under our nations' socialist system, all workers are fully guaranteed the right to medical treatment by which they can live happily, free from worry about treatment for illness.

Today in our nation a system of universal, comprehensive and free health care has been established.

The free health care of our nation is a communist measure that is important in health service. Free health care is legally covered in our nations' socialist constitution and National Health Law. As a result, our people are legally guaranteed the right to receive free medical treatment. Further, they in practice fully enjoy the benefits of free medical care provided through medical services that employ a variety of facilities, as well as diverse methods and procedures.

The benefits of the universal free medical treatment provided to the people are fundamentally guaranteed through health care services for them. For this reason, as the level of medical treatment provided to the workers increases, the people are recipients of more and better benefits of universal free health care. In our nation house calls, outpatient treatment and inpatient treatment are being upgraded, and there is a correct mixture of oriental and modern medicine. At the same time, treatment which uses natural means of medical treatment, such as medicinal waters and hot springs, is being developed, and specialized treatment services are being strengthened. This fully demonstrates the superiority and vitality of the system of free treatment, and serves to develop the national health service at a high level. Today all of our nation's workers, including laborers and farm workers, receive treatment for illness without spending a single penny, and accelerate socialist construction with healthy bodies. Such would be inconceivable without our nation's most superior health care system.

In the capitalist society, however, where money is everything, a wretched situation prevails. In the United States more than 10 million children do not receive daily medical care due to lack of money, and the cost of hospital care has undergone a 3.5-fold increase over the last 10 years.

In South Korea in particular the daily cost of hospital treatment for a single person is so exorbitant that workers cannot even get in the door of a hospital, even if they are sick. There, if a person's life is in danger, it is an increasingly common tragedy that one's blood, eyes and kidneys are bought and sold to raise the money needed to cover the cost of expensive medical treatment and medicine.

The superiority of our nation's health system also derives from giving precedence to preventive medicine, so that the health of the people is continuously protected and improved.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The foundation of socialist medical science is preventive medicine. The adoption of measures in advance so that people do not get sick, rather than treating them after they become ill, is the foundation of socialist medicine." ("Collected Works of Kim Il-song" Vol 8, p 294)

The question of developing health services on the basis of giving greater emphasis to either prevention or treatment is an important yardstick for determining the superiority of a health system. This is because it is associated with the problem of setting the objective and basic direction of health service.

Based on the great chuche idea and the superiority of our nation's socialist system, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at a very early stage set forth guidelines on preventive medicine that require that priority be given to prevention, so that various illnesses are stopped in advance and no one gets sick, and has wisely led the work of implementing them. This has served to make the health system of our nation demonstrate its power as a health system which reliably maintains the independent and creative functions of the workers.

The fundamental principle involved in prevention in health services is that of establishing thorough preventive measures before people become ill, so as to liberate them from the constraints of illness. With the implementation of the party's guidelines on preventive medicine, all the people live and work with healthy bodies in hygienic living and working conditions. Chronic contagious diseases were eliminated in our nation a long time ago.

The strengthening of epidemic control services and the thorough implementation of the doctor-district system are of considerable importance in responsibly and systematically protecting and improving the health of workers.

The doctor-district system created by the great leader and glorified by our Party Center is the most advanced medical care system which makes it possible for all the people to be assured of receiving health protection under the responsible and systematic care of doctors. Our doctors self-consciously participate in preventive services, providing preventive medical services in line with their individual specialties and conditions, and identifying illnesses in a timely manner and prescribing positive treatment. In so doing, the superiority of our nation's health system is fully demonstrated.

In capitalist societies, however, the idea of preventive medicine is inconceivable. In such capitalist societies as the United States and Japan many workers are subjected to serious hazards, and as a result fall ill and die.

The health system of our nation has a firm foundation. On it rest the stability and vitality of our nation's health system, and its important superiority. The development of medical science and technology and the pharmaceutical and medical instruments industries, and the establishment

of a rational pharmaceutical and medical instrument industry management system, constitute an important requirement for fully demonstrating the superiority of the medical system. The reason is that if the lives and health of the people are to be protected and improved, there must be a developed medical technology and there must be high-quality medical goods and advanced medical treatment facilities.

Under the wise leadership of our party, a chuche-type medical science and technology is being rapidly developed in our nation, as is a self-sufficient pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry. Our own scientific and technical capabilities and modern material-technical conditions are being fully formed, and a modern and self-sufficient pharmaceutical and medical instruments industry which manufactures all types of drugs and medical instruments is being firmly established. This constitutes an invaluable support which makes it possible to develop the national health system in our nation at a higher stage.

The superiority of our nation's health system is being further demonstrated as the result of the devotion campaign of health care functionaries. With the vigorous launching of the devotion campaign among health care functionaries, utmost devotion to warm love and concern for the people is blossoming everywhere.

Our nation's health system is truly an advanced and people-oriented and superior health system from the standpoint of its nature and content, and in all aspects of its material-technical foundation and treatment activities.

The life expectancy of people in our nation is 74 years--up from 36 years at the time of the war of liberation. This is proof positive of the superiority of our nation's health system.

Within the truly people-oriented health system established in our nation are embodied the wise leadership and love for the people of the great leader and our party. The great leader focused deep concern on national health services from the moment he embarked on the path of revolution, and, even while leading revolution and construction, has given priority position to the protection of the health and lives of the people, and has focused all manner of concern in that direction.

The beloved Comrade Kim Chong-il, who personifies the warm love of the respected and beloved leader for the people, has fully delineated the key problems arising in the development of health services, including the problem of establishing and developing a foundation in chuche-type medicine, and has worked to build modern specialized hospitals equipped with the latest medical technology. During the past 5 years preventive medical treatment organs have increased by 105.7 percent, the number of doctors by 123.8 percent, and the number of hospital beds by 103.3 percent in our nation, and their technical foundation has been substantially strengthened. This is the result of the wise leadership of the party and the leader, and a vigorous confirmation of the indestructible vitality of the National Health Law.

Treasuring the honor and dignity of living in the most superior socialist health care system, we must continue to vigorously launch the struggle to develop national health services.

9062

CSO: 4110/142

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S CHORUS GIVES PREMIERE IN PYONGYANG

SK070416 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The Ukrainian state academic merited people's chorus named after "G. G. Verevka" of the Soviet Union gave its premiere at the theatre of the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Ministry of Public Security on the evening of 6 May.

The performance was appreciated by Kim Yong-chae, minister of post and telecommunications and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; Chang Chol, vice-minister of culture and art; O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned and working people and artists in the city.

Also present there were Soviet ambassador to our country N. Shubnikov and his embassy officials.

The performance in Korea of the chorus which is composed of well-known actors and actresses will contribute to the strengthening of the indestructible friendship and unity between the Korean and Soviet peoples which is expanding and developing as days go by.

The Soviet artists put on stage a colourful program of chorus, orchestral music, dance, etc.

The performers depicted on a high artistic level the mass heroism, peerless valor, indomitable will and warm love for the motherland displayed by the Soviet people and army in the Great Patriotic War against fascist Germany and their traditional life customs to the warm acclaim of the audience.

In particular, the chorus "The Great Lenin Is With Us Forever" expressing the unshakable will and firm faith of the Soviet people to glorify the feats of V. I. Lenin deeply impressed the audience.

The performers excellently sang in chorus "Arirang," a Korean song, to delight the audience. A floral basket was presented to the Soviet artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

The chorus is visiting Korea for the second time.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

REPORTAGE ON JAPAN'S 'SHIP OF ASIAN PEACE'

Nampo Holds Gathering

SK050918 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0855 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--A joint gathering for friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Japan was held at the Nampo Theatre on 4 May. It was attended by Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Pyon Song-tok, Vice-Chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee Kim Hyong-uk, other officials concerned and working people in Nampo.

Also present were 300 participants of all segments in the voyage of "Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan including chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Akira Iwai and writer Makoto Ota.

Speaking at the gathering Pyon Song-tok said that the participants in the voyage of "Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan are sparing no efforts to rally broader forces of Japan in a progressive movement. We fully support you and the Japanese people in the just struggle and express firm solidarity with it, he declared.

Our people, he noted, will as ever treasure the friendship with the Japanese people and unyieldingly fight to build a new peaceful and free Asia without war in close unity with them.

Noting that to achieve the reunification of Korea is a unanimous desire of the whole Korean nation, Akira Iwai said: Korea is one and she must be reunified without fail. He demanded the United States to dismantle its military bases in South Korea and Japan and withdraw all its nuclear weapons and troops from there.

Highly estimating the efforts made by the Korean people for national reunification, he expressed the hope that the DPRK proposal for north-south parliamentary talks will be materialized at an early date.

Speeches were made at the gathering by representatives of Korean workers, scholars and men of culture and participants in the voyage of "Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan.

At the end of the gathering a music and dance performance was given by artists in Nampo.

Travelers' Interviewed

SK060349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Participants in the voyage of the Japanese "Ship of Asian Peace" were interviewed by reports on 4 May.

Speaking at the press conference, Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said: The Korean people are closely united. I firmly believe that as it has such united might, Korea can safeguard peace.

Professor Hiroharu Seki said: The chuche idea is a creative idea. Your country guided by the chuche idea will make a greater progress in all fields in the future.

The participants in the voyage of the Japanese "Ship of Asian Peace" made public an appeal in their joint name. The appeal says: The Korean people are firmly united around President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

Through our visit this time we clearly realised that your people are powerfully pushing ahead with economic construction for a brighter future and are actively struggling to defend peace. We demand the United States to withdraw military bases and nuclear weapons from Japan and call for the abolition of the U.S.-Japan "security system."

The United States must immediately withdraw nuclear weapons and its troops from South Korea.

Our two peoples have a common desire to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia.

We support the proposals for tripartite talks and north-south parliamentary talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Travelers Arrive

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 3 May 85 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The Japanese "Ship of Asian Peace" carrying 300 travellers of all segments including Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, arrived at Nampo port on 3 May. They were met at the wharf by Pyon Song-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Kim Hyong-uk, vice-chairman of the Nampo Municipal People's Committee. They were warmly welcomed by a large number of working people in Nampo. They arrived in Pyongyang today.

DPRK Honors Participants

SK040438 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 4 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of 3 May for the participants in the voyage of "Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan.

Invited to the party were Akira Iwai, chairman of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, Makoto Ota, Japanese writer, and other travellers.

Present there were Yo Yon-ku, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Speeches were made by Chairman Kim Kwan-sop and Makoto Ota. The attendants at the party raised glasses to the further development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples, to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

FOREIGNERS' LAW--Tokyo, 3 May (KNS-KCNA)--A central meeting of Japanese people for the revision of the "foreigners registration law" was held at the House of Education in Tokyo on 24 April under the cosponsorship of the National Council for the Normalisation of Japan-Korea Relations, the Japan Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and seven other organisations. The meeting which was attended by more than 600 people in Tokyo and from Kanagawa, Osaka and other parts of Japan discussed the problem of more powerfully waging the movement for the revision of the "foreigners registration law" throughout the country. Katsumasa Ooshida, mayor of Machida, Tokyo, in his speech said that voices demanding the revision of the "foreigners registration law" are ringing out louder from all parts of Japan and held that the "law" by which foreigners in Japan are treated as criminals should be revised at an early date. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 6 May 85]

KOREAN FIGURES FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on 6 May met and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings with Kim Man-yu, honorary director of the Kim Man-yu Hospital and adviser to the Central Standing Council of the Medical Association of Koreans in Japan, and his party on a visit to the socialist homeland. Present on the occasion were Pak I-hyong, vice-minister of public health, and Kim Tu-chil, vice-director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2357 GMT 6 May 85]

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-SOVIET UNION SOLIDARITY REAFFIRMED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 15 Mar 85 p 2

[Article by Song Mu-kyōng: "Solid Development in Friendly and Cooperative DPRK-USSR Relations"]

[Text] The economic and cultural cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR constitutes a solid foundation for the development of DPRK-USSR relations.

In the 36 years that have elapsed since the conclusion on 17 March 1949 of the Agreement on Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the DPRK and the USSR, the friendly and cooperative relations between the two nations have been continuously developed in accordance with the interests of the people of both nations and the cause of socialism and communism.

Today the people of the DPRK and the USSR not only support each other politically, but also cooperate closely economically. Economic and technical interchange and cooperation, as well as cultural ties, between the two nations are being strengthened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows:

"The people of the DPRK and the USSR are class brothers and revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have been firmly united through the common struggle to oppose imperialism and to achieve victory in the cause of socialism and communism on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The DPRK and the USSR are friendly neighboring nations which ajoin each other along a common river. DPRK-USSR friendship has a long historical tradition. The people of the DPRK and the people of the USSR have struggled over a long period of time against imperialist aggression and colonial oppression and to attain common interests and objectives, and in the process have forged ties of strong friendship as class brothers.

The friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, the two nations and the two peoples of the DPRK and the USSR are being properly developed with each passing day. The visit to the Soviet Union by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song last May, and the talks that were held between the respected and beloved leader and party and state leaders of the

Soviet Union, were in particular historic events which moved traditional DPRK-USSR friendship to a new and higher stage.

Our people view with satisfaction the continuing solidification and development of friendly and cooperative DPRK-USSR relations.

Under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party the fraternal Soviet people have successfully carried out various five-year plans since the war, and have transformed their nation into a socialist power possessing developed economic strength, powerful national defense forces and modern science and technology.

Upholding the decisions of the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and the decisions of the recent plenum of the Party Central Committee, the Soviet people are today struggling for the completion of developed socialism.

The results of the election of delegates of the Supreme Soviet of the 15 republics of the Soviet Union which took place last February was an expression of the full support of the Soviet workers for the domestic and foreign policies of party and state, and was a demonstration of the invincible solidarity of party and people.

Mourning the loss of the leader of their party and state, the fraternal Soviet people are uniting firmly around the leadership of the Party Central Committee with Comrade M. S. Gorbachev at its helm, and are steady in their determination to maintain vigorous progress.

The Soviet Communist Party, government and people are struggling fiercely against the policy of aggression and new war provocation scheming of the imperialists, and to preserve peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Korean people rejoice in the achievements of the Soviet people as their own achievements, and positively support the legitimate position and measures of the Soviet party and government to eliminate the threat of world war and thermo-nuclear war, to ease the strained international situation, and to safeguard world peace.

The party, government and people of the USSR positively support and encourage the righteous struggle of our people in socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Further strengthening of DPRK-USSR friendship has been of great service in promoting revolution and construction in the two nations and strengthening unity and solidarity among socialist nations and in the international communist movement, and in carrying out the common cause of socialism and communism.

The Korean people will exert every effort to strengthen and develop, generation after generation, the invincible ties of DPRK-USSR friendship and cooperation on into the future as they have done in the past.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MESSAGES ON KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

Tanzanian Editorial Praise

SK061021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Magola, deputy editor-in-chief of the Radio Broadcasting Station in Tanzania, recently published an article headlined "Wherefrom Does Warmest Love for People Come?"

Noting that he would like to refer to only some facts he had seen, heard and experienced in his writing activities, Magola said: Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an internationally recognized outstanding leader. He is not only a distinguished thinker and theoretician produced by the era of chajusong but also a great practitioner, a great teacher and a great hero possessed of warmest love and the spirit of devoted service for the people, in which no one can match.

Recalling that in July last year Comrade Kim Chong-il took special extraordinary steps for a seriously ailing official of the Korean Embassy in Tanzania and sent a plane to save his life, the author said: This fact made me clearly realise what the relations between the great leader and people and the dear leader and people are like in Korea which is developing by leaps and bounds, guided by the immortal chuche idea and why people call Comrade Kim Il-song the great leader and Comrade Kim Chong-il the dear leader.

In the history of no countries on the globe is there an instance in which a plane was sent to a foreign country for a sick person.

Underlying the happy life of the Korean people today are noble love for human being and popular traits of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who unboundedly loves the people and devotes all his energies and wisdom to the promotion of their well-being.

If anyone wants to find the secret of boundless love for the people, he must understand the immortal chuche idea and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il with a perfect grasp of it.

Treatise Studied Abroad

SK070027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2336 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--"Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, has been studied and disseminated on a broad scale in many countries of the world in the past two years.

At the seminar of Ghanaian social scientists on the treatise held in Accra, the report titled "'Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea,' a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, is an immortal classic work indicating the triumphant road of the cause of chajusong (independence) of mankind" by the secretary in charge of culture and tourism was followed by speeches of doctors and professors on the subjects "the chuche idea, Marxism-Leninism and social change," "the chuche idea and developing countries," "the chuche idea and internationalism," and etc.

Seminars, explanatory lectures, lectures and readings on the treatise were held at the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, the Chittagong District Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, the Chuche Idea Study Society of India, the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of Kimilsongism, the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song of Workers of the People's Bookstore in Guyana, the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in [word indistinct] Denmark, the Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of the Vittoriosa Club of the Malta Labour Party, and other chuche idea study organisations in many countries of the world.

Madhat Akkache, editor of the Syrian magazine AL-SAKAFA; W. A. Mushi, editor of the Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS; K. Shugar, editor-in-chief of the Indian paper BRIGHT CARRIERS; Hubert Mono Ndjana, professor of Yaounde University of Cameroon; Jean Paul n'Goupande, chief of the humanity faculty of Bangui University of Central Africa; Shamsul Alam, chairman of the Central Committee of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy; Takao Kamagura, professor of Saitama University, Japan, and other officials of press, academic and social circles deeply studied the treatise and published talks and articles.

Famous publishing houses of many countries including Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Madagascar, Tanzania, Ecuador, Denmark, Finland, Portugal, Norway and Italy and organisations for friendship with the Korean people published the treatise in booklet. And the Indian paper BLITZ, the Syrian paper AL BAATH, the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Tanzanian paper UHURU, the Nicaraguan paper AL NUEVO DIARIO, the Egyptian magazine AL MALUWATTI ZARA, the BURKINA-FASO NEWS AGENCY, the Malian Radio and other foreign publications, news agencies and radios reported the treatise and issued articles explaining it.

Nepal, Guyana Messages

SK072235 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--A seminar on "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held in Kathmandu on 6 April.

Placed in the seminar hall was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song and a portrait of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Manju Ratna Sakya, special adviser to the Nepal Journalist Association, said in his speech that "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the excellent heir to the chuche cause of the great president Kim Il-song, is a banner of struggle for the chajusong of all peoples in Asia and the world including not only the Korean people but also the Nepalese people.

In his speech the editor-in-chief of the Napalese paper GORKHAPATRA noted: The chuche idea gives us a precious truth that man should conduct everything to suit the reality of his country and aspiration and desire of his people and indicates the road to realise chajusong, a demand of the present era.

A message of greetings to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the seminar.

A seminar on "On Some Questions in Understanding the Chuche Philosophy," a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held at the group at the Ministry of Education of Guyana for the study of the chuche idea of Comrade Kim Il-song on 4 April.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN NATIONS ON KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

Foreign Public Praise

SK071015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Randriarindrana Jean Henri, editor-in-chief of the Malagasy paper PANDRIAM PAHAREMANA, and Lies Hamdani, president of the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID, issued press statements and Magola, deputy editor-in-chief of the Tanzanian Radio Broadcasting, published an article recently praising the greatness of the great leader President Kim Il-song on his birthday.

Randriarindrana Jean Henri, in his statement said that the respected leader President Kim Il-song has performed immortal feats for the victory of the Korean and the world revolution. He went on: Respected President Kim Il-song is giving correct answers to complex theoretical and practical problems arising in the world revolution at present and making a great contribution to the development of the international communist movement and the unity and cohesion of the world revolutionary movement with his energetic external activity.

He rejected the imperialists' aggressive and interventionist moves and makes positive efforts for the strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement and supports the struggle of the people who have turned out to carry out the cause of chajusong against imperialism.

Lies Hamdani in his statement said that the nearly 60-year-long revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il-song is a history of heroic struggle which saved the destinies of the country and the nation and a history of creation and construction which has brought about grandeur and prosperity.

In an article titled "The Great Leader Highly Looked Upon and Respected by All People" Magola wrote: President Kim Il-song is a genius [phrase indistinct] the country into a socialist state with a powerful industry and developed agriculture under the banner of the chuche idea.

He is a great leader and a great practitioner who has set a brilliant example for the socialist, nonaligned, and developing countries by putting forward the line of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and successfully implementing it to effect miracles and innovations in all fields of the revolution and construction.

Functions Abroad Mark Birthday

SK070815 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Meetings were held over 7-18 April in Nahuri Province of Burkina-Faso and Toamasina City No 1 of Madagascar, at the Mogadiscio Polytechnical Special School of Somalia, in New Delhi, at the Lahore branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Guyana-Korea Friendship Society, the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship and the Syrian Arab-Korea Friendship Association in celebration of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Portraits of President Kim Il-song and portraits of heads of state of the host countries were put on the platforms of the meeting places.

A Yokohama meeting of the fourth Kanto area symposium for the study of the chuche idea celebrating the 73d birthday of President Kim Il-song and calling for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held in Yokohama, Japan, on 21 April.

Speeches were made at the meetings.

Speakers wholeheartedly wished the respected leader President Kim Il-song good health and a long life on his birthday, the most auspicious holiday of the Korean people and the world's people.

Respected President Kim Il-song, they said, had devoted his all to the independence of Korea from the first days when he embarked upon the road of the revolution and brightly indicated the road to be followed by the Korean people and the world's people by founding the immortal chuche idea.

They stressed that the great President Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader of the world revolution who has made a great contribution to the unity of socialist countries and strengthening and development of the nonaligned movement.

Meetings adopted letters or messages of greetings to President Kim Il-song.

CSO: 4100/442

29 May 1985

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SADR LEADER

SK040421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2358 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of greetings dated 22 April from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and general secretary of the Polisario Front.

The message reads:

Comrade President, My Dear Brother,

I, on behalf of the Saharan people, the Saharan People's Liberation Army, the government of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, the Polisario Front and on my own behalf, extend warmest congratulations to you and heartily wish the Korean people progress and happiness and the Korean People's Army greater victory on the occasion of the 53d anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army.

Comrade President,

On this happy anniversary, I pay deep respects to the great and heroic successes made by the Korean People's Army personally founded and led by you in its struggle for defending its country from the aggression of all the foreign imperialists.

I extend noble fraternal regards to you Comrade President, My Dear Brother.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS RETURN, ARRIVE 3 MAY

SK040021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0002 GMT 4 May 85

["Visits"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--Son Song-pil, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and his party who had attended the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the Bandung conference held in Indonesia, and the DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il which had attended the special meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating bureau of the nonaligned countries on the Namibian problem and the ministerial meeting of the coordinators of the nonaligned countries on women's role in development held in India returned home on 3 May.

Returning home on the same day were the NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Kang Tok-so which had visited Romania, the delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Tong-kuk, director and editor-in-chief of the Kumsong Youth Publishing House, which had visited Poland, and the LSWYK delegation headed by Son Ki-hak, president of Kumsong Political University, which had visited Hungary and Syria.

A delegation of the Asian department of the Foreign Ministry of China headed by its vice-director Zhou Gang and a Burundi delegation for the study of the church idea headed by Nahimana Donatien, director of the cabinet of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Burundi, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

CSO: 4100/442

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

KOREA-BRAZIL ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP--Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Brazil Association of Friendship and Culture was held at the People's Palace of Culture on 3 May. The meeting elected Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, its chairman. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 4 May 85 SK]

KOREA-ICELAND FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Iceland Friendship Association was recently held at the Chollima House of Culture. The meeting adopted the rules of the association and elected its chairman and vice-chairman. Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was elected chairman of the association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0833 GMT 5 May 85 SK]

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER MEETING--Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Lesotho, on 25 April met DPRK ambassador to his country An Kyong-hyon. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the prime minister. The prime minister expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his warm greetings to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He heartily wished good health and a long life to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He stressed that his support to the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification would be invariable in the future, too. He expressed the firm belief that the Korean people would achieve greater success in the struggle for the reunification of the country and voiced full support to the letter to the South Korean National Assembly which was adopted at the 4th session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 4 May 85 SK]

KOREA-VENEZUELA ASSOCIATION OF FRIENDSHIP--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Venezuela Association of Friendship and Culture was held on 5 May at the Chollima House of Culture. Chi Chang-ik, president of Kim Il-song University, was elected chairman of the Korea-Venezuela Association of Friendship and Culture. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0004 GMT 6 May 85 SK]

KOREA-SURINAM FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The inaugural meeting of the Korea-Surinam Friendship Association was held on 5 May at the People's Palace of Culture. Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, was elected chairman of the Korea-Surinam Friendship Association. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0005 GMT 6 May 85 SK]

CHONGJIN WPK DELEGATION TO USSR--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Chongjin Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its secretary Paek Ho-son and a delegation of the Korean Christians Federation headed by General Secretary Ko Ki-chun of its Central Committee left on 4 May respectively for a visit to Khabarovsk of the Soviet Union and to China and the Soviet Union. On the same day the home visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Kwang-yang, the soccer team of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Chong Chi-hae, deputy chief of the soccer team of Koreans in Japan, the 74th short-term home visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Cho Chang-che left Wonsan by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland and the participants in the voyage of the Japanese "Ship of Asian Peace" left Nampo port. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 6 May 85 SK]

LAO REPLY MESSAGE--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--A reply message came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The reply message dated 23 April says: In the name of the Central Committee and members of the Lao People's Revolutionary party, the entire working people and other people of Laos, we express thanks to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea for having offered warm felicitations and good wishes on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the LPRP. We are convinced that the friendly relations between the Lao and Korean parties and peoples, which are based on Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism, will constantly develop and strengthen with each passing day in the interests of the two sides and in the interests of peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world. We take this opportunity to wish the Central Committee and members of the Workers Party of Korea, the Korean working and other people success in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 6 May 85]

NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, on 6 May met and had a conversation with Adolfo Moncada Zepeda, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to our country, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and a Nicaraguan Embassy official. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 7 May 85]

CSO: 4100/442

END